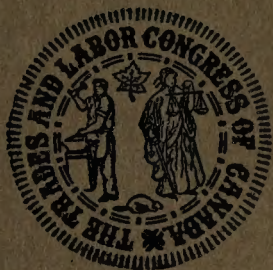


TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION
HELD AT THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.
September 10th to 14th (inclusive), 1928



PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

1. Free education and compulsory school attendance.
2. Maximum legal working day of eight hours and establishment of five-day week.
3. Insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) in all government work, direct and indirect.
4. Public ownership and democratic management of all public utilities.
5. Government control and fullest development of all natural resources.
6. Establishment of a Tariff Board on which Labor will be fully represented.
7. Revenue by direct taxation.
8. Abolition of non-elective legislative bodies.
9. Exclusion of all Asiatics.
10. The demand for, and use of, the union label.
11. Prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age.
12. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.
13. Voluntary arbitration labor disputes.
14. Proportional representation with group constituencies.
15. The encouragement of the establishment of Workers' Co-operative Societies.
16. Unemployment Insurance.
17. Old age pensions, state insurance for sickness and disability.
18. Uniformity of labor laws throughout the Dominion.
19. Disarmament.
20. Establishment of a Colonization and Immigration Council on which Labor will be fully represented.

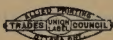
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TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

HELD AT THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.
September 10 to September 14 (inclusive) 1928



Printed on Union Watermarked Paper.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF CONGRESS 1928-1929.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President,
TOM MOORE,
Ottawa, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer,
P. M. DRAPER,
Ottawa, Ont.

Vice-Presidents

J. T. FOSTER,
Montreal, Que.

JAMES SIMPSON,
Toronto, Ont.

R. J. TALLON,
Calgary, Alta.

Office Address: 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ont.

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES

Nova Scotia.

To be chosen by Executive Council.

Quebec

Joseph Pelletier, Chairman.....Rooms 22-23, 3 Craig St. E., Montreal, Que.

Omer Fleury272 Des Fosses St., Quebec, Que.

Jean GibeaultAylmer P. O., Que.

Thomas Black858 Wiseman Ave., Outremont, Que.

Ontario

H. S. H. Mitchell, Chairman.....297 Houghton Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.

Rod Plant148 Creighton Street, Ottawa, Ont.

James Watt437 Delaware Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

J. P. McKay711 Goyeau Street, Windsor, Ont.

Manitoba

F. MacIntosh, Chairman.....242 Parkview Street, St. James, Man.

Victor ArmandP. O. Box 2102, Winnipeg, Man.

J. G. Hutchison665 Langside Street, Winnipeg, Man.

W. B. LoweRoom 27, Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan

Alex. M. Eddy, Chairman.....Labor Temple, Saskatoon, Sask.

H. Perry808 College Avenue, Regina, Sask.

H. D. Davis11 25th Street E., Prince Albert, Sask.

Fourth member to be chosen by Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council.

British Columbia

W. J. Bartlett, Chairman.....1156 Howe Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert Trades and Labor Councils will choose one member each, thus completing the Provincial Executive.

The Provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta have organized Provincial Federations of Labor, chartered by the Congress, to deal with legislative matters previously dealt with by the Provincial Executive Committee.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor

William Varley.....110 Doel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Fraternal Delegate to the British Trades Union Congress

J. W. Buckley.....7 Victoria Boulevard, Mt. Dennis, Ont.

CONVENTION CITY 1929—ST. JOHN, N.B.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—Morning Session.

Toronto, Ont., September 10th, 1928.

The Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened in the Empire Room of the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont., at 10.30 a.m., Monday, September 10th, 1928, under the chairmanship of William Varley, Secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council and Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.

In a brief address Mr. Varley extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the organized workers of the City of Toronto, after which he referred to the programme of entertainment which had been arranged for their benefit. In this connection he stated that although the agenda for the convention was a heavy one, the Executive Council of the Congress had agreed to adjourn the convention all day Wednesday, in order that the delegates might visit Niagara Falls, when an opportunity would be provided for inspecting the wonderful water power development at that point under the control of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. The entire trip, he pointed out, would be made over publicly owned steamship and electric railway systems (C. N. Rys.). He also directed attention to the fact that public ownership had developed in the Province of Ontario to a far greater extent than in any other province of the Dominion and that in the City of Toronto the street railway system was operated by a commission in the interests of the citizens. He then introduced Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labor for the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Dr. Godfrey, after welcoming the delegates on behalf of the people of the Province of Ontario, stated that he was pleased to hold such an important portfolio in the Ontario Government. The questions of health and labor could not be divorced, he said, and he wished to pay tribute to the trade unionists and their officials who had always co-operated in the administration of his Department. "Ontario is the key province of this Dominion," stated the speaker. "It has fed the west with its best sons and daughters." Referring to legislation in force in the interests of the workers of the Province, Dr. Godfrey made particular reference to the Workmen's Compensation and Mothers' Allowance Acts. The former, he said, was the best in the Dominion of Canada. As regards Mothers' Pensions, he had never heard any criticism of the principle of this legislation and was always glad to sign a requisition for the payment of such pensions to those who came under the Act. He, however, pointed out that this legislation presented a serious problem inasmuch as over 5,000 widows were now receiving benefits under the Act.

Returning to the co-relation of labor and health, Dr. Godfrey cited the action taken by his department during the recent construction of the deep sewer system in the west end of the City of Toronto, where men were compelled to work under compressed air. Three workers had lost their lives, he stated, and he had immediately issued instructions to the contractors that the work was not to proceed until new regulations governing such work were fully complied with. Since that time not a single casualty amongst workers employed under compressed air had taken place in the Province of Ontario. He cited the conditions on the Detroit-Windsor tunnel where twelve lives had been lost on the U. S. end of the job, while there had not been a single casualty on the Ontario side. Hon. Dr. Godfrey also made reference to the Hollinger mine disaster, which he stated he regretted exceedingly. He pointed out that regulations were now in force governing such occupations which he expected would eliminate the possibility of a similar catastrophe. Concluding, he wished the Congress every success and hoped the delegates would enjoy the many advantages which the Province had to offer.

At this juncture Mr. Varley announced that His Worship, Mayor S. McBride, would be present during the afternoon session to extend the greetings of the citizens of Toronto to the visiting delegates and that the Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labor, would visit the convention later in the week, having been prevented from attending the opening session owing to illness. He then handed the gavel to President Tom Moore, expressing the hope that the deliberations of the convention would redound to the benefit and credit of the International Trade Union Movement in Canada.

President Moore expressed the appreciation of the members of the Executive Council to the local committee for the splendid arrangements which had been made for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the convention. "If I might offer criticism of their efforts, it would be of the overly generous programme of entertainment they have arranged," said President Moore. He pointed out that due to this and the lengthy agenda it might be necessary that longer sessions be held. Thanking the Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey for his well wishes and for the welcome extended on behalf of the Government of Ontario, President Moore said that no doubt the Government had recognized that most of the legislation affecting the workers of the Province had originated in the conferences of the Congress. He then formally introduced the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. J. W. Morton, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Charles Duncan, J.P., M.P., General Secretary of the Workers' Union of Great Britain and the fraternal delegate from the National Women's

Trade Union League of America, Mrs. Maud Swartz, a member of the International Typographical Union of New York City.

On behalf of the Executive Council, President Moore greeted the delegates assembled. The delegation, he said, was the largest since the convention of 1921, coming from every Province and being representative of almost every occupation, manual and non-manual, in industrial sections over the entire Dominion. "This convention is the representative gathering of the trade union movement in Canada," continued President Moore. Replying to the misleading and false propaganda being carried on by opponents of the international trade union movement, he said that the Congress was an autonomous body, neither dominated nor controlled by forces outside of Canada, every delegate present being a member of a Canadian union. He directed attention to the fact that the Congress was founded in Toronto in 1883 when the first meeting was held in that city; the second meeting held also in Toronto in 1886. The last occasion on which the Congress had met in the city was in 1916, when the membership totalled approximately 66,000. Since that time this membership had been practically doubled as the report to be later submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Draper would show. He pointed out that for fifty-one weeks in the year the Executive Council was charged with the administration of the affairs of the Congress and it was the duty of the delegates, during the week of the convention, to give of their best, in order that all possible assistance be rendered their officers in the carrying out of their duties during the remainder of the year. "The full support of our membership is necessary to the success of our efforts to improve the lot of Canadian workers and to ensure the realization of our aims," he said. It was impossible, however, to devote our whole time to meeting the common enemy—the profiteer and the exploiter—when effort had to be devoted to combatting destructive forces within our own ranks. "These elements must be eliminated," he continued, "to clear the ground in order that satisfactory progress may be made in future."

In connection with this President Moore referred to the deliberate attempts to confuse the workers and the public generally in Canada by the establishment of a dual labor centre with a name as like as possible to our own, the "All Canadian Congress of Labor." This body, while making its appeal to national sentiment, was, with its allies, the Communist Party, doing its utmost to destroy the genuine labor movement in Canada. "We have, on previous occasions, had to clear the air of similar confusion and will not shrink from doing so again. The policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is to co-operate with our affiliated organizations and not to attempt to dictate to them or interfere with their own autonomy," he said. Concluding, President Moore urged that every effort be put forth towards the building up of the

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA

various unions composing the Congress so that the fullest assistance could then be given by them to the Congress as evidence that the organized workers of Canada realized the necessity of a strong, virile central body, if their ideals were to be attained. He then declared the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada open for the transaction of business.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Chairman of the Credential Committee, presented the following report of that Committee:

DELEGATES TO THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

American Federation of Labor	JOSEPH W. MORTON, Chicago, Ill.
British Trades Union Congress	C. DUNCAN, J.P., M.P., London, England.
National Women's Trade Union League of America.....	MRS. MAUD SWARTZ, New York, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Barbers' International Union of A., Journeymen.....	M. H. GAINNEY
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Int. Union of.....	A. T. WILLIAMSON
Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of A., Int. Brotherhood of	JOHN THOMPSON
Bookbinders, Int. Brotherhood of	JOS. PELLETIER
Boot and Shoe Workers Union	Z. LESPERANCE
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of A., Int. Union of the United	J. D. CORCORAN
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Int. Union of A.....	WILLIAM JARVIS
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Int. Association	B. J. HISCOCK
Carmen of America, Bro. of Railway	H. D. DAVIS
Carpenters and Joiners of A., United Bro. of.....	PIERRE LEFEVRE
Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.....	F. H. HALL
Electrical Workers, Int. Brotherhood of	F. MacINTOSH
Engineers, National Association of Marine	EUGENE HAMELIN
Engineers, Int. Union Steam and Operating.....	W. A. MacDONALD
Engravers, Int. Union of Photo	R. J. SMITH
Fire Fighters, International Ass'n of	WILL C. GOLBY
Firemen and Oilers, Int. Bro. of.....	DAVID H. LAMB
Fur Workers Union of U.S. and Canada, Int.....	JAS. C. GASCOYNE
Garment Workers of America, United	FRANK A. CURRIE
Granite Cutters' Int. Ass'n of A., The	W. D. HEPTON
Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America, Int.	JOHN BRUCE
Letter Carriers, Federated Association of.....	CARL E. BERG
Longshoremen's Association, Int.	JOHN J. REAVES
Machinists, International Association of	JAMES E. TIGHE
Maintenance of Way Employees, United Bro. of.....	JOHN MUNRO
Metal Workers Int. Ass'n, Sheet	T. B. MURRAY
Mine Workers of America, United	AUSTIN FISHER
Molders Union of N.A., Int.	ROBERT LIVETT
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of A., Bro. of.....	GERALD MURPHY
Paper Makers, Int. Bro. of	JOSEPH P. HUNTER
Pattern Makers League of N.A.	A. F. McLEOD
Plasterers and Cement Finishers Int. Ass'n, Operative.....	JOHN H. HODGART
Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union of N.A., Int.	JOHN C. SIM
Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the U.S. and Canada, United Ass'n of	ROBERT MAHONEY
Polishers International Union, Metal	A. BONNER
	GEO. THOMPSON

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of N.A., Int.	GEO. R. BRUNET
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Int. Bro. of	ALEX. GIBSON
Signalmen of A., Bro. of Railroad	E. A. HURST
Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of U.S. and Canada, Int. Alliance Theatrical	KEN DAVIDSON
Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of N.A., Int.	WM. E. MITCHELL
Stone Cutters Ass'n of N.A., Journeymen	OCTAVE JETTE
Street and Electric Railway Employees of A., Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric	MAGNUS SINCLAIR
Tailors Union of America, Journeymen	H. J. EICKOFF
Telegraphers, The Order of Railroad	F. A. POULIOT
Typographical Union, International	WILLIAM B. LOWE

FEDERATIONS OF LABOR.

Alberta Federation of Labor	ELMER E. ROPER
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TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS.

Calgary Trades and Labor Council	THOS. B. RILEY
Edmonton Trades and Labor Council	ALF. FARMILO E. E. OWENS
Fort William Trades and Labor Council	FRED E. MOORE
Halifax District Trades and Labor Council	W. M. HALLIDAY
Hamilton and District Trades and Labor Council	SAM. LAWRENCE JAMES ROBERTS ARTHUR BLACKWELL
London Trades and Labor Council	ALBERT E. BETTAM GEO. JACKSON CHAS. A. FENN
Montreal Trades and Labor Council	H. VAILLANCOURT R. LYNCH PHIL. CORRIVEAU
Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council	J. SOMERVILLE
Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association	J. GIBEAULT F. SHARPE R. CARSON
Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council	ANGUS McLEOD
Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council	OMER FLEURY J. H. LAROCQUE
Toronto District Labor Council	MISS M. McNAB JAMES WATT
Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council	W. J. BARTLETT C. McDONALD
Windsor Trades and Labor Council	J. HART J. P. McKAY
Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council	J. G. HUTCHISON T. J. WILLIAMS

DIVISIONS OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.

Division No. 1, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	J. T. EDDY W. MIDDLETON C. R. RAVEN F. A. TEBO J. W. RALSTON
Division No. 7, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	G. D. ROBERTSON GEO. GILBERT J. A. BELL R. C. WILTON A. HOUSTON W. H. IVORY D. P. CARNEGIE
Division No. 11, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	J. J. TRAINOR
Division No. 43, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers	W. H. PHILLIPS M. G. WHITLOCK

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Anten Mills Lodge 217, Maintenance of Way Emp.	F. E. ADCOCK
Brockville Lodge 315, Maintenance of Way Emp.	W. HALLETT
Calgary Lodge 357, Machinists	R. J. TALLON

Camrose Lodge 255, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	J. H. RICHARDSON
Cobourg Local 1071, United Bro. of Carpenters	ALBERT JEWELL
Cornwall Div. 946, Street Railway Employees.....	JOHN F. KEENAN
Cranbrook Lodge 173, Railway Carmen	FRANK McKENNA
Dundas Local 1534, United Bro. Carpenters.....	W. D. NELSON
Edmonton Lodge 448, Railway Carmen	J. LAKEMAN
Edmonton Civic Employees Federal Union No. 30.....	M. AINSLIE
Edmonton Int. Union Operating Engineers, No. 46.....	J. E. SIMS
Edmonton Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.....	A. S. NEALE
Halifax Local 269, Longshoremen	M. D. COOLEN
Hamilton Local 228, Boot and Shoe Workers	E. W. A. O'DELL
Hamilton Local 18, United Bro. Carpenters.....	F. HAWES
	A. BLYTHE
	A. SHAW
Hamilton Local 55, Cigarmakers	H. G. FESTER
Hamilton Int. Moulders Union of N.A.	J. H. BARNETT
Hamilton Local 700, Operating Engineers	H. MITCHELL
Hamilton Lodge 414, Machinists	A. E. AVERY
Hamilton Local 176, Printing Pressmen	F. W. MAXTED
Hamilton Painters and Decorators, No. 205	FRED. MOLINEAUX
Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129	L. T. SPALDING
Hornepayne Lodge 1393, Railway Carmen	M. O. LARKIN
Kingston Local 249, United Bro. Carpenters	WILLIAM R. BUCK
Kitchener Local 2096, United Bro. Carpenters	O. H. HUGHES
London Local 88, Boot and Shoe Workers	MRS. K. DERRY
London Local 381, Brewery Workers	CHAS. HOWARTH
	ED. FERRIES
London Lodge 488, Railway Carmen	EDWARD BANKS
	T. E. DODD
	C. J. SKEGGS
	E. UNSTED
	J. CORBETT
London Local 120, Electrical Workers	ERNEST INGLES
London Local 172, Fire Fighters	JOHN MITCHELL
London Lodge 383, Machinists	GEORGE E. MURPHY
London Lodge 497, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	GEO. MULHOLLAND
London Div. 741, Street Railway Employees.....	J. McGUIRE
	J. B. OXFORD
Moncton Local 378, Boilermakers	WALTER J. COYLE
Moncton Lodge 245, Railway Carmen	M. J. RITCHIE
Moncton Lodge, 594, Machinists	A. P. WALKER
Montreal Bakery & Confectionery Workers, Local 55.....	C. E. GODIN
Montreal Local 455, Barbers	Z. DIMURO
Montreal Local 274, Blacksmiths	WILLIAM H. HUGHES
Montreal Lodge 134, Boilermakers	SAMUEL McDONALD
Montreal Local 91, Bookbinders	W. J. BIGGINS
Montreal Local 249, Boot and Shoe Workers	JOS. GIROUX
Montreal Local 266, Boot and Shoe Workers.....	L. THIBEAULT
Montreal Lodge 182, Railway Carmen	H. HAMILL
Montreal Lodge 234, Railway Carmen	L. A. BEAUDRY
	C. MIRON
	GEO. GAUTHIER
	A. JOUBERT
	D. ROY
Montreal Lodge 606, Railway Carmen	EDMUND SHEEHAN
	H. BINETTE
Montreal Local 134, United Bro. Carpenters	ARTHUR MEYER
Montreal Local 1127, United Bro. Carpenters	ARTHUR MARTEL
Montreal Local 1244, United Bro. Carpenters	JAMES FRASER
Montreal Local 58, Cigarmakers	A. GARIEPY
Montreal Civic Employees Federal Union No. 1.....	ALPH. MATHIEU
Montreal Local 492, Electrical Workers	JAMES BRODRICK
Montreal Local 568, Electrical Workers	P. THOUIN
Montreal Lodge 63, Machinists	J. T. FOSTER
	R. J. KERRIGAN
	J. BROOKS
Montreal Lodge 111, Machinists	CHARLES DICKIE
	JOHN CUPPELLO
Montreal Lodge 190, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	HARRY BREWIN
Montreal Musicians, Local 406, A.F. of M.....	JEAN DROUIN
Montreal Local 349, Painters, etc.....	C. R. GERVAIS
	L. P. BOISSELLE
Montreal Local 399, Painters, etc.	ALFRED MATHIEU

Montreal Local 144, Plumbers	J. FORSYTH
Montreal Local 52, Printing Pressmen	R. LAJOIE
Montreal Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typewriters and Assistants Union, No. 17875	NAP. OUMET
Montreal Local 790, Street Railway Employees.....	ALFRED JEAN
	L. A. VALLIERES
	MISS E. F. McGLASHAN
	GERARD GAGNON
	J. C. PIQUETTE
	O. HEBERT
	J. E. BLAIS
Montreal Typographical Union, No. 145	ARTHUR GUERARD
Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176	GUS. FRANCO
Niagara Falls Local 713, United Bro. Carpenters.....	THOMAS BLACK
	J. F. MARSH
	D. SMITH
North Bay Lodge 413, Machinists	C. E. McLAREN
Oshawa International Auto Workers Industrial Union.....	SETH BUSH
	J. A. WHITE
	T. E. MAGUIRE
	J. A. TAYLOR
	A. WALKER
	H. VAN VOLKENBURG
	ED. JEFFERY
	CHAS. W. SCOTT
	W. DRINKLE
	GEO. WRIGHT
	W. LEWIS
	D. JARVIS
	LORNE GARDNER
	W. WADDINGTON
	R. W. AUSTIN
	W. J. STEVENSON
	H. H. PIATTI
	B. K. RIPLEY
	J. DOWLING
	T. GLADMAN
	W. S. GARDNER
	A. McMEEKIN
	A. LONGBOROUGH
	A. E. SMITH
	C. GAME
Ottawa Local 173, Bookbinders	W. T. McDOWELL
Ottawa Lodge 552, Railway Carmen	H. DAOUST
Ottawa Local 93, United Bro. Carpenters.....	TOM MOORE
	PAT. GREEN
	JAS. R. JOHNSON
Ottawa Local 353, Retail Clerks	GEO. A. GAZLEY
Ottawa Civic Employees Federal Union No. 15.....	L. N. TREMBLAY
Ottawa Lodge 223, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	W. STANLEY-SMITH
Ottawa Lodge 319, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	J. J. O'GRADY
Ottawa Local 47, Sheet Metal Workers	H. MANTHA
Ottawa Local 200, Painters, etc.	ROD. PLANT
Ottawa Local 251, Paper Makers	H. R. ERNEST
Ottawa Local 6, Plate Printers and Die Stampers and Engravers Union	JAMES WADE, Jr.
Ottawa Local 95, Theatrical Stage Employees.....	WILLIAM LODGE
Ottawa Local 257, Theatrical Stage Employees (Motion Picture Operators)	WM. HARTNETT
Ottawa Div. 279, Street Railway Employees	E. EARLE
Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102	P. M. DRAPER
	J. A. P. HAYDON
	F. G. HALLT
Quebec Lodge 248, Railway Carmen	J. ALPH. BOLDUC
Quebec Lodge 283, Railway Carmen	J. EMILE LEGARE
Quebec Lodge 604, Machinists	ALPH. THIVIERGE
Quebec Local 1037, Painters, etc.	ALPH. PATOINE
Quebec Typographical Union No. 302	VINCENT FUSK
St. Catharines Local 38, United Bro. Carpenters	ALLAN PLATO
St. Catharines Local 903, Operating Engineers.....	A. W. ANDERSON
St. Thomas Local 692, Operating Engineers	BENJ. HOUSEMAN
Sault Ste. Marie Lodge 491, Maintenance of Way Employees	WILLIAM JEWKES

Scarboro Junction Local 12, Railroad Signalmen.....	E. FLOYD YATES
Stratford Lodge 928, Railway Carmen	JAMES MILLAR
Sutherland Lodge 598, Machinists	ALEX. M. EDDY
Toronto Local 517, Barbers	GEO. LEWIS
Toronto Local 318, Blacksmiths	W. G. POWLESLAND
Toronto Local 548, Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders	J. KEEGAN
Toronto Local 28, Bookbinders	S. H. SOUSE
	E. E. WOOLLON
	F. J. THOMPSON
	MRS. E. FINKLE
Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers.....	WALTER BROWN
	FRED CRIBBEN
	ALBERT GRAVES
Toronto Local 304, Brewery Workers.....	JOHN GAVIN
Toronto Bricklayers and Tile Makers, No. 2.....	J. A. JONES
	JOHN T. VICK
	JOHN BIRD
	ROB. LIGGAT
	JOS. BAMBER
	CHAS. BRADSHAW
Toronto Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers	A. WILSON
	W. DUNN
	D. RICHMOND
Toronto Lodge 79, Railway Carmen	J. W. BUCKLEY
	F. DALE
Toronto Lodge 110, Railway Carmen	WM. GOODFELLOW
	DAN. MEWHORT
Toronto Lodge 258, Railway Carmen	W. CHISHOLME
	H. ASHDOWN
	W. C. G. PITTS
	E. TAYLOR
Toronto Lodge 511, Railway Carmen	H. GREEN
Toronto Local 27, United Bro. Carpenters	JOHN COTTAM
	J. W. TURNBULL
	W. J. GARLAND
	J. L. GILLANDERS
	M. SIMPSON
	GEO. REDWOOD
	WM. DUNN
	CHAS. MOAD
Toronto Local 1820, United Bro. Carpenters.....	T. JACKSON
Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43.....	W. LOCK
	W. COULSON
	R. J. BRADFIELD
	F. BERRY
	WM. KING
	JAS. KELLY
	F. WRIGHT
	ALF. MIDDLETON
	CLIFF LOCK
Toronto Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, Local 46	M. L. BERGSTEIN
Toronto Local 353, Electrical Workers	W. H. BROWN
	C. M. SHAW
Toronto Local 636, Electrical Workers	JOHN NOBLE
Toronto Local 50, Elevator Constructors	C. MACKINTOSH
Toronto Local 793, Operating Engineers.....	JOHN VALIN
	HAROLD PEPPIN
Toronto Local 113, Fire Fighters	PETER HERD
	JOHN MCGREGOR
	ARTHUR SMITH
	GEORGE COWAN
	CHAS. BIRD
Toronto Local 484, Firemen and Oilers	BERT HOPPER
Toronto Local 92, Ladies' Garment Workers.....	ABRAHAM KIRZNER
Toronto Local 202, United Garment Workers.....	MRS. ALMA SMITH
Toronto Local 506, Int. Hod Carriers, etc.	SAM GARLAND
	WILLIAM FORDHAM
Toronto Local 781, Int. Hod Carriers, etc.....	WILLIAM VARLEY
Toronto Branch 1, Letter Carriers	J. C. WILSON
	J. W. FITCHETT
	WILLIAM GREEN

Toronto Lodge 235, Machinists	A. J. GARRETT
	H. KIRWIN
Toronto Lodge 371, Machinists	SAMUEL BURKE
	RICHARD H. BROWN
Toronto Lodge 33, Maintenance of Way Employees.....	ARTHUR J. BURT
Toronto Local 30, Sheet Metal Workers	JOS. T. MARKS
	C. PLAYTER
Toronto Local 151, Painters, etc.....	H. B. WOODROW
	A. PATTERSON
	A. E. COOK
Toronto Local 1014, Painters, etc.	ISIDORE MINSTER
Toronto Pattern Makers Association	FRED PEEL
Toronto Local 46, Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	JAMES RICHARD
	JAMES POWER
	DAVE CROWE
	JAMES FULLERTON
	JOHN W. BRUCE
Toronto Local 10, Printing Pressmen.....	ROBERT WHITCOMBE
	THOMAS WHITCOMBE
	T. C. BEARD
	N. CURRIE
	W. C. ANDREWS
Toronto Local 4, Printing Pressmen (Paper Handlers)	JOHN PRANCE
Toronto Local 58, Stage Employees	CHARLES O'DONNELL
Toronto Local 173, Stage Employees	W. P. COVERT
Toronto Amal. Silver Workers Federal Union No. 10....	ALBERT THORNTON
Toronto Div. 113, Street Railway Employees.....	W. D. ROBBINS
	JAS. TOMKINS
	JAS. SCOTT
	FRED NEWMAN
	NELSON DYER
	S. BROOKER
	J. A. SPENCER
	WM. WATSON
	ROBERT WANDS
	W. R. WOOD
	WM. DERRY
	GEO. O'BRIEN
	JOHN PARKER
	W. G. WHITEMAN
	JOS. GIBBONS
	BERT MERSON
	G. H. BRYANT
	L. O'CONNELL
	GEO. GEARING
	H. JOHNSON
Toronto Local 132, Tailors	JOSEPH MORRIS
Toronto Typographical Union No. 91	S. J. McMASTER
	JOHN A. KELLY
	NORMAN BEAMISH
	JOHN H. HARTNEY
	JAMES SIMPSON
Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists	J. A. McCLELLAND
Vancouver Local 280, Sheet Metal Workers	A. J. CRAWFORD
Vancouver Div. 101, Street Railway Employees.....	ALF. J. HARRAWAY
	ANGUS McINNIS
Windsor Bricklayers and Masons No. 6, Ont.....	CHAS. E. NEEDHAM
Windsor Local 494, United Bro. Carpenters.....	REGINALD MORRIS
Windsor Lodge 1362, Railway and Steamship Clerks.....	W. A. ROWE
Windsor Local 944, Steam and Operating Engineers....	J. McCONNELL
Winnipeg Local 343, United Bro. Carpenters.....	FRANK CHAMBERS
Winnipeg Local 435, Electrical Workers	J. L. McBRIDE
Winnipeg Painters, Local 739	ROBT. S. STEVENSON
Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191	GRANT McLEOD

Delegate James Watt, Toronto, directed attention to the fact that only two delegates of the three elected to represent the Toronto District Labor Council had been reported by the Committee and inquired if the Committee would submit a further report.

Chairman E. W. A. O'Dell of the committee, replied that the credential of one of the delegates from the Toronto District Labor Council had been protested and that the Committee would later report on the matter.

The report of the Credential Committee was then adopted and the delegates seated. The report showed that credentials had been received for three fraternal delegates, 46 delegates representing international unions; one delegate representing a Provincial Federation of Labor, 28 delegates representing fourteen Trades and Labor Councils, 15 delegates representing four Divisions of Railroad Telegraphers and 274 delegates representing 149 local unions, making a total of 367.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees and Convention Officers which were approved by the convention:

Committee on Credentials: E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, Chairman; Phil Corriveau, Montreal, and L. O'Connell, Toronto.

Committee on Rules and Order: J. A. McClelland, Transcona, Chairman; Richard Lynch, Montreal; Norman Beamish, Toronto.

Committee on Resolutions: J. F. Marsh, Niagara Falls, Chairman; Joseph Pelletier, Montreal, Secretary; J. J. Gibeault, Ottawa; A. P. Walker, Moncton; Mrs. K. Derry, London; Alfred Farmilo, Edmonton; James Watt, Toronto.

Committee on Officers' Reports: Frank McKenna, Cranbrook, Chairman; W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver; T. B. Riley, Calgary; T. J. Williams, Winnipeg; Fred E. Moore, Fort William; James Roberts, Hamilton; S. J. McMaster, Toronto; Geo. Mulholland, London; Jas. R. Johnson, Ottawa; L. A. Beaudry, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Walter J. Coyle, Moncton; W. M. Halliday, Halifax; Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon; J. A. Bell, Sudbury.

Committee on Constitution and Law: George R. Brunet, Montreal, Chairman; Albert Thornton, Toronto; H. H. Mitchell, Hamilton; Hon. G. D. Robertson, Ottawa; William King, Toronto; J. L. McBride, Winnipeg; Vincent Fusk, Quebec; W. A. MacDonald, Halifax.

Committee on Audit: A. F. McLeod, Chairman, Espanola; Albert Bettam, London; James Scott, Toronto; Miss Mary McNab, Toronto; Grant McLeod, Winnipeg; Z. Lesperance, Montreal; Alphonse Thivierge, Quebec.

Committee on Ways and Means: John J. Reaves, Chairman, Toronto; Chas. Dickie, Montreal; Carl Berg, Edmonton; O. H. Hughes, Kitchener; Eugene Hamelin, Montreal; J. McGuire, London; F. G. Hallt, Ottawa.

Committee on Union Labels: William P. Covert, Chairman, Stage Employees; Arthur Martel, Carpenters; Fred Maxted, Printing Pressmen; Magnus Sinclair, Street Railway Employees; J. D. Corcoran, Brewery Workers; A. Gariepy, Cigarmakers; J. A. P. Haydon, Typographical; E. Ingles, Electrical Workers; Abraham Kirzner, Ladies' Garment Work-

ers; M. L. Bergstein, Headgear Workers; Mrs. Alma Smith, United Garment Workers; W. T. McDowell, Bookbinders; W. G. Powlesland, Blacksmiths; John Thompson, Boilermakers; John Cuppello, Machinists; H. R. Ernest, Paper Makers; R. F. Mahoney, Plate Printers; George Thompson, Metal Polishers; Joseph P. Hunter, Painters; Gerald Murphy, Iron Molders; Austin Fisher, Sheet Metal Workers; M. H. Gainey, Barbers; H. J. Eickhoff, Tailors; J. H. Hodgart, Pattern Makers; William E. Mitchell, Stereotypers; R. J. Smith, Operating Engineers; Jean Drouin, Musicians.

Associate Secretary, Rod Plant.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry Woodrow.

Messenger, John Baker.

Translator, Alphetus Mathieu.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, read the following protest by the Executive Council against the seating of John MacDonald as a delegate representing the Toronto District Labor Council.

PROTEST BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AGAINST SEATING OF JOHN MacDONALD.

The members of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have given very careful thought to the effect on our affiliated membership; the influence and prestige of the Congress, and the future building up of our movement as it is affected by the seating of delegates to our conventions who have publicly shown themselves to be disloyal to our movement and interested in the building up of other movements seeking to supercede the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as the official expression of the organized workers of this Dominion.

The constitution of the Congress (Article 3 Section 7) clearly indicates the intention of our movement to rid itself of those who do not believe in its principles and advocate dual and secession movements. This section reads:

"The Executive Council have power, apart from any other power enumerated in this constitution, by a majority vote of its members given either at a meeting of the council, or otherwise, to suspend from membership any affiliated or chartered body which in the opinion of the Executive has violated either the letter or spirit of the constitution or which has, or the officers of which have, (a) encouraged or advocated secession from international unions or assisted in forming independent or dual organizations; (b) refused to join or affiliate with an international union of its trade or calling when so ordered by the Executive. Such suspensions shall debar any organization from all rights and benefits until the next annual convention, when the suspension may be made permanent and the charter revoked or affiliation cancelled by majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote. Any organization may also be suspended from membership or its charter revoked or its membership cancelled upon a motion introduced at any regular convention and adopted by a majority of the delegates present on a roll call vote."

It will be noted that this gives power to the Executive Council only in respect to affiliated or chartered bodies or the officers thereof, though it does express itself strongly in respect to those who have violated the spirit or letter of the Constitution.

Article 4, Section 3, provides for the appointment by the President, on recommendation of the Executive Council, of a committee on credentials to meet one day prior to the opening of the Congress convention to pass upon the credentials received and report to the convention.

The question which arises is as to whether the acceptance of the credential of John MacDonald submitted by the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council is a proper one in accordance with the spirit of the constitution. For the time being a delegate elected to represent a Trades and Labor Council becomes an officer of that Council. There is no questioning the fact that John MacDonald was elected as a delegate by the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council. The question does arise, however, as to whether the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council was entitled to accept his nomination for this office in accordance with the spirit of Article 3, Section 7, previously quoted, and if the whole of the delegates considered, or were aware of, his activities in assisting the promotion of dual unions when his nomination was accepted.

It is not likely that denial will be made by John MacDonald of his activities in this respect, the fact of his holding prominent office in the Communist Party of Canada and the published declarations of that party to support dual unions being sufficient of themselves to prove this contention. In case that excuses are offered, however, by John MacDonald, a memo is attached of some of his actions which support the same.

Your Executive Council claims that the convention is the supreme body to decide who shall, and who shall not, be seated and the Credential Committee has the duty of reporting to the convention their recommendations in respect to this. We, therefore, submit that the Credential Committee should carefully weigh the circumstances in this case, and we ask that if the Committee is satisfied that the acceptance of the credential of John MacDonald is against the spirit of the Constitution of the Congress, and not in the interest of our movement, that a recommendation should be submitted to the convention against the seating of this delegate.

Respectfully submitted by the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

TOM MOORE, President.

JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President.

R. J. TALLON, Vice-President.

J. T. FOSTER, Vice-President.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Chairman of the Committee, presented the following report respecting the above matter:

Your Committee has carefully considered this protest of the Executive Council with the evidence in support of the same, and believe that the protest should be sustained. We, therefore, recommend that John MacDonald be not seated as a delegate in this convention.

He moved that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted.

Delegate James Watt, Toronto District Labor Council, said that he found himself in an awkward position. He could not do otherwise than oppose the report of the committee, inasmuch as the Toronto Trades Council had elected John MacDonald as one of its representatives to the convention. He, however, wished it understood that he held no brief for John MacDonald or the policies which he advocated. He felt that the delegates assembled should carefully consider the credentials of any delegate, who was elected by an affiliated body, before refusing to accept them. He suggested that the recommendation of the committee should be laid over and considered later.

Delegate Chas. O'Donnell, Toronto, stated that the convention should not seat those who were attempting to disrupt the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and supported the report of the Committee.

Delegate J. Lakeman, Edmonton, stated that he was not surprised at the protest of the Executive Council. He was, however, surprised that their objection had not included others who were in attendance at the convention. He urged that John MacDonald be allowed to defend himself.

Mr. John MacDonald requested the privilege of the floor to state his case. President Moore said he thought that the spirit of the delegates was to give him ample opportunity to state his case and there being no objection, Mr. MacDonald was allowed to address the convention.

John MacDonald said that after listening to the protest of the Executive Council, as read by the Chairman of the Committee, he failed to see how the Congress could unseat a delegate who had been duly elected by an affiliated organization to attend the convention. The Toronto District Labor Council was aware of his activities in connection with the Communist Party and, he continued, "I am proud of the fact that I am a member of that party." He stated that he believed in the complete independence of the trade union movement in Canada and asserted that if the convention decided against accepting his credentials it would be doing one of the most damaging actions against the labor movement in this country. He urged that the matter be considered solely from the constitutional viewpoint, and suggested that no evidence had been submitted against him and that the report be referred back to the committee; the Toronto District Labor Council to be consulted in the meantime.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Chairman of the Committee, read the following memorandum, compiled by the Executive Council, and which was supported by papers, etc., referred to therein, respecting the actions of John MacDonald and upon which the committee had based its recommendation:

MEMO OF ACTIVITIES OF JOHN MacDonald AND OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF WHICH HE IS SECRETARY IN RESPECT TO PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF DUAL UNIONS AND SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

1. **Formation of Dual Congress:** Speaking at London, Ont., February, 1926, John MacDonald advised formation of new trades congress (see press statement and reply by Executive of Congress).

2. **Initial Meeting for Formation of Dual Congress:** This was held in Toronto, December, 1926, and greeted by the official organ of the Communist Party the "Worker." (See statement from "Worker" December 4th, 1926).

3. **First Meeting of All-Canadian Congress of Labor, Montreal, March, 1927:** Whilst the Communists did not show their hand openly in this convention, the "Worker" of March 26, 1927, and April 2, 1927, prints articles and editorial comment encouraging the new Congress. (See also press cuttings Montreal Gazette, March 17 and 21, 1927, regarding this new body).

4. **Appeal to Miners:** The "Worker" of January 28, 1928, carries an appeal from the Mine Workers Union of Canada to the miners of Nanaimo, B. C., to join that organization. An editorial of April 21st, 1928, entitled "Canadian Miners Fight and Unite," after referring to the attempts of the "Save the Union Conference" at Pittsburg, and containing the usual assertions against Livett, et al., of selling out the miners in Alberta, and McLeod in N. S., concludes:

"These struggles in Canada point to the necessity for Canadian miners' unity . . . the special features of our national situation is not to save the U. M. W. of A., but to organize the unification of the mine workers of the Dominion and to bring the support of the rest of the Canadian workers to them."

A further editorial on June 2 refers to the activities of the so-called Progressive Committee set up in Nova Scotia for the purpose of "getting rid of Lewis," and concludes:

"To realize the hope of 1919 and the need of 1928 we must declare for the unity with the coal miners of Alberta, B. C., etc., who are organized in the Mine Workers of Canada."

See also attacks on U. M. W. of A., July 21 and August 4, 1928.

5. **Oshawa Auto Workers:** John MacDonald actively worked for formation of Canadian industrial union as opposed to international affiliation (See report in "Worker" April 14, 1928). Same issue of the "Worker" carries an article entitled "Consolidate Your Victory," attacking the A. F. of L. and sowing the seeds of distrust against the international trade union movement and its organizers.

6. **Border City Auto Workers:** Communists openly oppose organization of auto workers under charter from A. F. of L. (See "Worker", June 9th, 1928). In this issue also, the workers are advised to "learn a lesson from Oshawa," and are urged that "they must build a real industrial union controlled by the workers themselves."

The "Worker," August 4th, carries a further article in support of their desire to form a Canadian industrial union charging betrayal of the Oshawa workers by the A. F. of L.

7. Needle Trades: The "Worker", August 4th, states that international unions have failed and announces a convention to form a Canadian Needle Trades Industrial Union and in the issue Sept. 1st, 1928, reports formation of this union and appointment of a national organizer.

8. General Support for Dual Unions: In addition to the above, active support has been given by the Communist Party to the Amalgamated Carpenters in Toronto, especially during the dispute with the U. B. of C. & J. of A. to the secession movement of the Boiler Makers; the attempted secession in the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood; secession movement in the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America and the Fur Workers Union and practically every organization which forms the All-Canadian Congress of Labor has received their active aid from time to time.

9. Dual Union Policy Endorsed: The definite announcement was made by Mr. M. Buhay, reporting the recent Congress of the Red Trade Union International, which he had attended in Moscow—"The present policy of the Canadian Communist Party that the unorganized workers should be encouraged to form Canadian unions was approved." This is reported in the "Worker" of July 14th, 1928, under the caption "Montreal Gets Report on R. T. L. U."

This is also referred to in an editorial in the August issue of the Canadian Congress Journal.

The Constitution of the Communist Party: This shows that the central executive committee is responsible for the Party's policies between conventions and under Section 10 "Discipline" binds every member of the Party to join trade unions and to work in conformity with the decisions of the Party.

Under this regime, John MacDonald, both as an executive officer and member of the Party must accept responsibility for the actions of the Party in attempting to destroy the organizations affiliated to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and set up in their stead so-called Canadian industrial unions.

A circular sent out by the Communist Party Trade Union Department demands the active participation of the Party in the All-Canadian Congress of Labor.

John MacDonald's article in the first issue of the "Left Wing" shows his active participation in the above trade union department of the Communist Party.

Delegate W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg, stated that he supported the point raised by John MacDonald while he had no sympathies with the statements and actions attributed to him, as outlined in the memorandum just read. However, he was unable to understand how the Congress had authority to unseat any accredited delegate from an affiliated organization. He was opposed to such action as the disciplining of a member of the Congress should be the duty of his own organization. He urged, however, that at all times Communist activities should be opposed.

President Moore, replying to the point raised said it was a constitutional one and it had been from this viewpoint that the matter before the convention had been dealt with by the Executive Council. The convention was supreme, he said, and must decide. The section of the Constitution quoted in the protest, he claimed, covered the case inasmuch as John MacDonald, being elected as a delegate from the Toronto District Labor Council, automatically became an officer of that body for the time being.

Delegate A. Kirzner, Toronto, congratulated the Committee on its recommendation. His organization had suffered much through the activities of the Communists, he stated. The policies of the Communist Party, of which John MacDonald was an active member, was to form dual unions. "We cannot sit with our enemies if we hope to build up our organizations," stated the delegate. He claimed that John MacDonald had no other purpose in wishing to sit as a delegate to the convention than to demonstrate to Moscow what an influence the Party exercised in Canada.

Delegate I. Minster, Toronto, questioned the right of the Congress to refuse credentials submitted by any affiliated organization and stated that the Congress should settle the matter with the Toronto District Labor Council.

Delegate G. Redwood, Toronto, said he felt that John MacDonald was just as eligible to sit as a delegate as any of the others of the quota from the Toronto District Labor Council.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, stated it was apparent that there were a number of Communist sympathizers amongst the delegates in attendance. The question involved was that the labor movement, as represented by the Congress, had been attacked. It was a clear-cut case in his opinion. "Why refer the matter back to the Committee when the activities of John MacDonald are so well known," said Delegate Martel. He claimed that neither the Toronto District Labor Council, nor any other affiliated body, was supreme in the movement and that the Congress had a right to say who and who should not be seated at its conventions. "Let us have no hesitation in settling this question," he concluded.

Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, strongly supported the recommendation of the Committee of which he was a member, explaining their reasons for reaching the recommendation submitted.

Delegate William Jarvis, Toronto, supported the recommendation of the Committee. He stated that there was no greater enemy of the international trade union movement in Canada than John MacDonald and asked: "How much longer are we going to tolerate him?" He believed that the Toronto District Labor Council would eventually have to take a similar stand to that recommended by the Committee.

Vice-President James Simpson, Toronto, stated that the question before the Convention was: Are we going to permit the destruction of the Congress and its policies by those who are opposed to it being allowed to sit in our conventions? He pointed out that the duty of the Executive Council was to carry out the policies as laid down at the annual conventions of the Congress and in this matter the Council had been guided by protecting the interests of the Labor Movement as represented by the

Congress. "The Communist Party in this country is seeking to dictate not only the political policies of the working class but the industrial policies as well," stated Vice-President Simpson. The Party had, during the past few years, sent sixteen delegates to Moscow to receive instructions as to how to carry on their campaign against the trade union movement in Canada. He referred to their most recent activities making particular mention of the actions of John MacDonald in encouraging the formation of national unions as opposed to international organizations and cited the attempts along this line during the organization of the Oshawa automobile workers. In the efforts to organize the workers in the auto industry in the Border Cities into the international fold he claimed that the Communists had put forth every obstacle and were at the present time assisting in organizing a purely Canadian industrial union of these workers. He claimed that the Communists had never made an effort to organize these workers until the international trade union movement had started to do so. He also stated that recently in the City of Toronto there had been an attempt made by one of "MacDonald's lieutenants" to organize a Canadian union of fur workers. He urged the adoption of the Committee's report.

Delegate William Varley, Toronto, said he was not particularly concerned as to John MacDonald being a Communist. He was, however, concerned with the effects of the activities of the party which he represented. He pointed out that during several strikes in Toronto the Communist Party had continuously and destructively criticized the international trade union movement and its officials involved in the strikes. They had deliberately supported the formation of national unions, and while they were calling for drastic action on the part of the Congress, with respect to the issuing of injunctions during industrial disputes, they were supporting a national movement, a member of which had signed an injunction restraining officials of the international organizations during a strike in the City of Toronto. He urged the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Delegate W. P. Covert, Toronto, moved that the previous question be now put. The motion was duly seconded and, being carried, a standing vote on the committee's report was taken. This being challenged by Delegate J. Lakeman, Edmonton, a roll call vote was taken, the following being appointed as tellers: Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper, J. Lakeman, Edmonton, and William Jarvis, Toronto.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS:—M. H. Gainey, A. T. Williamson, John Thompson, Jos. Pelletier, Zotique Lesperance, W. Jarvis, H. D. Davis, P. Lefevre, F. MacIntosh, Eug. Hamelin, W. A. MacDonald, R. J. Smith, W. E. Golby, D. H. Lamb, F. A. Currie, John Bruce, J. J. Reaves, J. E. Tighe, Carl E. Berg, J. Munro, T. B. Murray, A. Fisher, R. Livett, G. Murphy, J. P. Hunter, J. C. Gascoyne, J. C. Sim, R. Mahoney, A. Bonner, Geo. Thompson, G. R. Brunet, E. A. Hurst, Ken. Davidson, W. E. Mitchell, Octave Jette, M. Sinclair, H. J. Eickoff, F. A. Pouliot,

B. J. Hiscock, E. E. Roper, T. B. Riley, Alf. Farmilo, E. E. Owens, W. M. Halliday, Jas. Roberts, Arthur Blackwell, A. E. Bettam, Geo. Jackson, C. A. Fenn, H. Vaillancourt, Phil Corriveau, J. Gibeault, F. Sharpe, R. Carson, Omer Fleury, J. H. Larocque, Miss M. McNab, W. J. Bartlett, J. Hart, J. P. McKay, J. G. Hutchison, T. J. Williams, G. D. Robertson, J. A. Bell, W. H. Phillips, F. E. Adcock, W. Hallett, R. J. Tallon, J. H. Richardson, J. F. Keenan, Frank McKenna, M. Ainslie, A. S. Neale, M. D. Coolen, E. W. A. O'Dell, J. H. Barnett, F. W. Maxted, Fred Molineaux, M. O. Larkin, Mrs. Kathleen Derry, Chas. Howarth, Ed. Ferries, Ed. Banks, T. E. Dodd, C. J. Skeggs, E. Unsted, E. Ingles, J. McGuire, J. B. Oxford, W. J. Coyle, M. J. Ritchie, A. P. Walker, Z. DiMuro, W. H. Hughes, Sam. McDonald, Jos. Giroux, L. Thibeault, H. Hamill, L. A. Beaudry, C. Miron, Geo. Gauthier, A. Joubert, D. Roy, Ed. Sheehan, Arthur Mayer, Arthur Martel, Jas. Fraser, Alph. Mathieu, Jas. Brodrick, J. T. Foster, J. Brooks, Chas. Dickie, John Cuppello, H. Brewin, Jean Drouin, C. R. Gervais, L. P. Boisselle, R. Lajoie, L. A. Vallieres, Miss E. F. McGlashan, Gerard Gagnon, J. C. Piquette, O. Hebert, J. E. Blais, Thomas Black, J. F. Marsh, D. Smith, C. E. McLaren, W. T. McDowell, H. Daoust, Tom Moore, Pat Green, J. R. Johnson, L. N. Tremblay, W. Stanley-Smith, H. Mantha, Rod Plant, Jas. Wade, Jr., Geo. A. Gazley, Wm. Hartnett, E. Earle, P. M. Draper, J. A. P. Haydon, F. G. Hallt, J. A. Bolduc, J. E. Legare, Alphonse Thivierge, Alphonse Patoine, Vincent Fusk, Allen Plato, A. W. Anderson, E. Floyd Yates, Jas. Miller, Geo. Lewis, F. J. Thompson, J. A. Jones, Robert Liggat, Chas. Bradshaw, A. Wilson, D. Richmond, W. Dunn, J. W. Buckley, F. Dale, Wm. Goodfellow, W. Chisholme, H. Ashdown, H. Green, J. W. Turnbull, W. J. Garland, J. L. Gillanders, M. Simpson, Geo. Redwood, Wm. Dunn, T. Jackson, W. Coulson, R. J. Bradfield, F. Berry, Wm. King, Cliff Lock, W. H. Brown, John Noble, C. Mackintosh, Peter Herd, John McGregor, Arthur Smith, Geo. Cowan, Chas. Bird, Bert Hopper, A. Kirzner, Mrs. Alma Smith, Sam. Garland, Will Fordham, Wm. Varley, J. C. Wilson, J. W. Fitchett, Wm. Green, H. Kirwin, Sam. Burke, R. H. Brown, H. B. Woodrow, A. Patterson, Jas. Richard, Jas. Power, Jas. Fullerton, J. W. Bruce, Chas. O'Donnell, W. P. Covert, Wm. Watson, W. R. Wood, L. O'Connell, S. J. McMaster, Norman Beamish, J. H. Hartney, Jas. Simpson, J. A. McClelland, A. J. Harraway, Angus McInnis, A. J. Crawford, C. E. Needham, Grant McLeod, R. S. Stevenson, J. A. White, T. E. Maguire, J. A. Taylor.—TOTAL, 223.

NAYS:—Alex. Gibson, William B. Lowe, Sam. Lawrence, Angus McLeod, M. L. Bergstein, John Valin, A. J. Garrett, Arthur J. Burt, Isidore Minster, Jas. Watt, J. Lakeman, A. E. Avery, H. Binette, R. J. Kerrigan, J. Forsyth, S. Brooker, J. A. Spencer, Robert Wands, J. A. Kelly, Reginald Morris, Frank Chambers.—TOTAL, 21.

President Moore read a letter from Mr. Albert Chamberlain, President of the British Welcome and Welfare League inviting the delegates to visit their hospital while in the city and asked that the delegates take note of the same.

The Convention adjourned at 1.50 p.m. to meet again at 3 o'clock.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 3 p.m. with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper announced that all resolutions submitted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution had been printed in both the English and French languages. The report of the Provincial Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec had also been printed in the French language. These, together with the reports of the Officers, were then distributed to the delegates.

The following are the reports submitted by the Executive Council, Federations of Labor and Provincial Executive Committees and the Fraternal Delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

To the Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled at Toronto, September 10th, 1928.

GREETINGS:—It has been our aim in compiling this report to furnish a record of the past year's achievements and also to direct attention to a number of the more important matters requiring the immediate attention of the organized labor movement and upon which the opinion of this convention is sought.

Foremost amongst these is immigration and emigration. On this matter we have taken every opportunity to make known, both throughout Canada and overseas, the policies of our movement and by so doing have, we believe, prevented much exploitation of the immigrants and helped materially to safeguard the standards of living of Canadian workers.

The section of our report summarizing some of the things that have been done in this respect will, we trust, assist in making clear the fundamental importance of this subject and the discussion which might arise therefrom create a fuller understanding of organized labor's policies on the matter.

Another matter of outstanding national importance to which your attention is particularly directed is the degree of success which has been attained in the securing of old age pensions. Three of the western provinces and the Yukon Territory have now put into effect the Federal-Provincial Old Age Pension Act, thus bringing appreciably nearer fulfillment the object of organized labor to secure for all the aged needy workers of this Dominion this measure of protection in their declining years.

With the improvement in industrial conditions which has been apparent during the past year most of our affiliated organizations have intensified their organizing activities and we wish to take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks to the General Officers, Canadian representatives and the membership generally for their valuable co-operation in this direction.

Notwithstanding the continued opposition of nationalists, communists, and those who seek to divide our movement on sectarian or other grounds, we are pleased to be able to report a continued gain in membership and a general strengthening of our forces. This demonstrates that the workers are fully alive to the futility of secession and dual movements and are more determined than ever to maintain the solidarity and unity

of the organizations which compose the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, recognizing that only in this way can they safeguard their interests.

The numerous other matters dealt with covering subjects of such deep concern as unemployment, sickness insurance, etc., etc., equally merit your consideration and we submit this report to you believing that a study of the same will assist materially in shaping the policies of our movement so as to be of the greatest possible benefit to the workers of this Dominion.

1. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME, 1928.

Before being presented to the Government the legislative programme, as prepared by your Executive Council, was first submitted for consideration to a conference of accredited representatives of international and national unions affiliated to the Congress, which was held in Ottawa immediately preceding the interview with the Government. Invitations to attend had also been extended to the legislative representatives of the four railroad running trades brotherhoods, and to the three Labor members of Parliament.

The meeting with the Government took place on Monday, January 9th, those present being the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of Interior; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Hon. Chas. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Post Master General; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs and Excise; Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Hon. Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

The Labor delegation consisted of Tom Moore, President, James Simpson, Vice President, J. T. Foster, Vice President, R. J. Tallon, Vice President, and P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Arthur Martel, Executive Board Member, James Marsh and Pat Green, general representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; T. Broad, Executive Board Member and F. Lee, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; W. Jewkes, Secretary C.P.R. System Federation (Western Lines) Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Chas. Dickie, Secretary Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, A. F. of L.; J. W. Bruce, General Organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; A. Bell, Vice President and A. J. Crawford, General Representative, Sheet Metal Workers Association; E. Ingles, Vice President, John Noble and James Brodrick, General Representatives, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; E. Hamelin, General President, National Association of Marine Engineers; E. W. A. O'Dell, General Representative, Boot and Shoe Workers Union;

J. G. A. DeCelles, Executive Board Member, Commercial Telegraphers Union; A. Gariepy, Executive Board Member, Cigarmakers Union of America; W. Coyle, Vice President, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers; James Somerville, Vice President, International Association of Machinists; A. D. Dear, Vice President and W. Maxwell, International Association of Fire-Fighters; F. W. Felker, International Molders Union; W. F. Bush, Executive Board Member, United Garment Workers of America; M. Bergstein and H. Segal, General Representatives, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union; J. J. Reaves, Vice President, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; A. Bastien, General Representative, American Federation of Labor; W. G. Powesland, Vice President, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; F. Molineux, General Organizer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; W. P. Covert, Vice President, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Projectionists; J. A. P. Haydon, Legislative Vice President, Ontario and Quebec Conference of Typographical Unions and F. W. Jackson, Secretary, Ontario Provincial Conference Board, International Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union.

The January 1928 issue of the "Congress Journal" contained a full report of the conference and a complete copy of the memorandum submitted, the following being a condensed summary of the same. Before presenting the legislative programme appreciation was expressed to the Government for the legislation enacted at the last session of Parliament, particular mention being made of the Federal Old Age Pensions Act; the Amendments to the Trade Mark and Designs Act; providing for the registration of union labels, shop cards, etc.; the Act creating the Canadian National Steamships to carry on the West Indies Steamship Service under public ownership; Amendments to the Act providing workmen's compensation for Government employees in Prince Edward Island; the amendments to the Income Tax Act raising the age for exemption of children from 18 to 21 years; the Acts passed encouraging further use of Canadian mined coal by subsidy to coking plants and the encouragement to have the same publicly owned by making the subsidy larger in such cases, and the Acts providing for the extension of public ownership by the establishment of Harbour Commissions for the ports of Halifax and St. John.

Regret was expressed that the Government's efforts to amend the Immigration Act and Criminal Code in harmony with Labor's requests were rejected by the Senate. Thanks were extended to the Minister of Immigration for having arranged for the medical examination of immigrants to take place as near their homes as possible; to the Ministers of Marine and Public Works for equalizing the wages paid marine engineers employed in their respective departments and to the Minister of Labor for having signified his intention to appoint a fair wages officer

for the Maritime Provinces and extending the application of the Government Fair Wages Policy to concessions let for the cutting and use of pulp-wood on Crown Lands of Canada, all of which complied with requests incorporated in the legislative programme of the Congress in previous years.

Status and Membership of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The memorandum setting forth the position of the Congress as the most representative organization of Canadian workers, contended that organized labor should be given representation on all Government Commissions or Councils dealing with matters affecting the interests of wage earners. It was urged that the Congress, because of its representative character, continue to be the body from which nominations for such appointments should be accepted by the Government. Substantiating this claim attention was directed to the fact that during the past forty-three years the Congress had been recognized by successive Governments as the authoritative medium through which the organized workers of Canada had expressed their views and that practically all the social and labor legislation that had been enacted during that period had been based on recommendations incorporated in the legislative programmes which the Congress had presented each year. The various advisory councils to Government Departments, Commissions, etc., on which representatives of the Congress had served were enumerated and references made to the several councils of this nature on which the Congress at present had representation. Satisfaction was expressed that the Government and Parliament had clearly recognized the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as the only organization competent to name the workers' representatives to the annual conferences of the I. L. O. in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Peace, and the hope was expressed that very careful examination would be made as to the bona fides of any claims from other sources for similar recognition.

Statistical information as to the numerical standing, territorial distribution and the widespread occupational character of the membership of the Congress was submitted, this being taken from the official publication of the Department of Labor, "Labor Organization in Canada."

Technical Education Act. — Request was made for renewal of the Technical Education Act (1919) which expires March 31st, 1929. It was pointed out that a very widespread system of technical education was being developed by this aid in all of the provinces and the fear expressed that without continued assistance from the Federal Government future activities would be curtailed.

Fair Wage Matters.—Amendments to the Fair Wage Regulations were asked for which would eliminate the Sections limiting the powers of the Minister of Labor to apply the same; insure the stricter carrying out of the provisions of the fair wage clauses; provide penalties for con-

tractors who have violated the same and limit the hours of labor to eight in the day on all Government works to which the fair wage regulations apply. It was further requested that the fair wage policy be extended to work done by commissions, etc., where Government money is being expended, or where the Government guarantees bonds, etc., covering such expenditure. It was also asked that extended authority to examine books, payrolls, etc., and to take action in cases of violation be given by the Minister of Labor to the Fair Wages Officers, and that a new clause be inserted providing for the right of representatives of trade unions to have free access to all jobs covered by the Fair Wage Policies of the Government. It was strongly urged that the fair wage regulations with the amendments above suggested be incorporated in an Act of Parliament so as to give the full power of the law in enforcing the same.

Representations were also made that established standard working conditions should be observed in Government plants manufacturing uniforms or doing other similar commercial work which proposal will be best assured by the adoption of such conditions as will enable the union label to be fixed on these products.

Immigration and Emigration.—References were made to a number of causes of unsatisfactory conditions existing under the present immigration policy and the following requests were presented: (a) reduction of Oriental immigration to a minimum, pending legislation for total exclusion; (b) abolition of bonuses or grants to private agencies and that the British Government be requested to exercise fuller supervision of booking agencies operating in the British Isles; (c) prohibition of entry of labor engaged to replace workers during industrial disputes and "contract labor" unless certified as necessary by the Employment Service of Canada; (d) continued prohibition of entry of children under working age unless accompanied by parents or coming to join them or other responsible relatives; (e) deportation of those entering Canada under assisted passage schemes or exempt class regulations who, within twelve months, seek or accept employment in other occupations; (f) reintroduction of legislation repealing sections of the Act discriminating against British-born citizens; (g) that land settlement and colonization schemes be made equally available to residents of Canada as to those of other countries; (h) that repatriation of Canadian citizens resident in the U. S. A. be actively encouraged; (i) that representations be made to secure from the United States authorities equal rights of entry to the U. S. A. for all bona-fide Canadian citizens irrespective of place of birth; (j) compliance with the recommendation of the International Labor Office (1923) to compile statistics regarding emigration from Canada as well as immigration to Canada; (k) creation of a Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which Labor shall have representation; (l) that provision be made holding any Government society, association, company, corporation, person or

party or agents for the same who solicit immigrants for Canada financially responsible for said immigrants for a period of not less than one year.

Senate Reform.—Attention was again directed to the need for curtailing the powers of the Senate. Bills aiming to amend the Criminal Code and Immigration Act, which had been rejected by the Senate, although they had been passed by the House of Commons on several occasions, were cited as showing the need for this change, and it was urged that action be taken to provide "that the veto of the Senate shall not be operative in respect to legislation which has passed three different sessions of the House of Commons."

Eight Hour Day.—The Washington (1919) convention of the International Labor Organization to be fully applied so far as lies within the power of the Dominion Government to do so and especially to all Government employees or those engaged on works undertaken by or on behalf of the Government.

One Day's Rest in Seven.—New legislation embodying the principles of the conventions of the International Labor Conference on this matter, or failing this, the present Lord's Day Act so amended as to enable the above convention to be ratified.

British North America Act.—That such changes be sought in the Act as will foster national unity by (a) giving power to the Federal Government to deal with all matters covered in recommendations and conventions of the International Labor Conferences (League of Nations); (b) abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal; (c) give the Federal Government the undisputed powers to effectively administer throughout Canada the Industrial Disputes Act of 1907 and its subsequent amendments and (d) bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount.

Criminal Code Amendments.—(a) Reintroduction of the legislation passed by the House of Commons last session repealing the amendments inserted during the 1919 session of Parliament, with respect to freedom of association, etc.; (b) an amendment to the Code to reinsert the clauses defining and legalizing picketing previously contained in Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statutes (1886).

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—Action to deal with unemployment: First, by measures which would tend to reduce the volume of unemployment, definite recommendations in respect to which are incorporated in the report of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Winter Employment, held in 1924. Secondly, unemployment insurance on the lines of the detailed recommendations incorporated in our 1924 and 1925 legislative programmes.

National Fuel Policy.—Further action to bring about greater use in Canada of Canadian mined coal, which would result in more regular employment for the workers engaged in this industry.

Militia Act Amendments, Military Training, etc.—(a) Prohibition of maintenance by industrial corporations of armed forces designed for use during industrial disputes; (b) to give the Federal Government discretionary powers as to the provision of troops on requisition of municipal or provincial governments; (c) discontinuance of grants or other government aid for the continuance or encouragement of military cadet training in public schools.

International Labor Office.—Satisfaction was expressed that Canada had accepted a seat on the Council of the League of Nations and in order to demonstrate the good faith of the Government in the League of Nations it was urged that all efforts should be made to ratify the conventions arising from the conferences of the International Labor Organization which would come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government further that the various Provincial Governments should be encouraged to maintain an interest in these matters and in the conferences of the I. L. O. so as to bring about the fullest compliance with conventions arising therefrom as are held to come within the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial authorities.

Marine Matters.—Previous requests were again reiterated for changes in the Shipping Act dealing with licensing and conditions of employment of marine engineers and others; for a qualified engineer to be appointed to sit as a commissioner with the Wreck Commission on all cases; that a Health Inspector be appointed at each important port in Canada with powers of inspection on Canadian ships; changes in the method of computing horse power on steamships and for the revision of the Section dealing with coastwise trading so as to exclude from Canadian port to port trade other than ships built in Canada, owned by Canadians, manned by Canadian seamen and registered in Canada, with a view of permitting ships of other countries to enter this trade only under proper duties; that a duty be placed on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade, built or repaired outside of Canada so as to assist in providing employment in the ship building trades.

It was further requested that the policy of equalizing wages paid to marine engineers in different sections of Canada put into effect by the Marine and Fisheries and the Public Works Departments be adopted by other Departments of the Government operating vessels.

Research Council.—The recommendation of the Research Council for the establishment of a National Research Institute was endorsed.

Electoral Reform and Election Act Amendments.—(a) That the Election Act be amended so as to allow of promotion from amongst members of Parliament to Cabinet positions without having to return to their constituencies for re-election, where such occur within two years subsequent

to a general election; (b) changes in the method of appointment and control of returning officers and their subordinates charged with the conduct of Federal elections so as to eliminate the interjection of political partyism into what should be an impartial state function; (c) for the introduction of proportional representation in group constituencies and the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies; (d) for a compulsory half day holiday with pay on Federal election days instead of the two hours now stipulated in the Act; (e) for protection against the imposition of restrictions by public authorities which prevent their employees from exercising their full political rights under free conditions; (f) the abolition of forfeiture of election deposits and the substitution therefor of a stated number of signatures before nominations are accepted; (g) repeal of Clauses 10 and 11 of the Franchise Act (1920) which prohibit voluntary contributions towards election campaigns from trade unions or other groups unless they are specially incorporated as political associations and prohibit non-residents from participating in election campaigns.

Industrial Disputes Act.—It having been made clear that the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act of 1925 do not provide for the granting of a Board without the formality of taking a strike vote amendment of Clause B of Sub-section 2 of Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was asked substituting "A declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations" for the present oath which reads: "To the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared."

Hiring of Labor During Trade Disputes.—That existing private employment agencies be compelled to observe the same regulations as apply to those operated under the Employment Service of Canada and that employers advertising in the Press, or otherwise, for Labor during trade disputes shall be required to make known the existence of such disputes.

Alien Labor Act.—That the Dominion Government assign the administration of the Alien Labor Act to a Minister of the Government so that organized bodies may effectively bring to his attention violations of the said Act.

Postal Service Employees.—(a) Salary revisions not being commensurate with the cost of living or with increases granted to employees of other Departments since 1918 and the arbitrary powers exercised by the Civil Service Commission respecting classification and fixing of salaries being largely responsible for these conditions it was again urged that Section 45b of the Civil Service Act (1919) be repealed so as to place the Postmaster General in a position to deal directly with his employees on such matters; (b) that machinery be established, either through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or by the setting up of Departmental Councils whereby classification, fixing of salaries, adjustments of grievances, etc., arising therefrom, may be dealt with promptly and with jus-

tice to the men concerned; (c) for some modification in the Section of the Criminal Code which fixes the minimum penalty for theft by a postal employee at three years, so that the trial judge may have wider discretionary powers when dealing with offenses of a minor nature. (d) Christmas and New Year's Day being recognized legal holidays enjoyed by the great majority of the people of Canada, that all delivery of mail by letter carriers be suspended on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Federal Office Cleaners Conditions.—That Federal Office Cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation.

Pensions.—That employees in the Marine and Fisheries and Public Works Departments of the Federal Government, who were eligible for superannuation or pension under the Calder Act, be made eligible for the same privileges under the Civil Service Act.

Co-operative Legislation.—That in order to encourage co-operative trading in Canada, Federal legislation be simplified in respect to the Dominion incorporation of such societies.

Bankruptcy Act.—Amendments which would give claims for wages and salaries of employees first rank and priority over all other creditors where said estates or concerns are wound up or liquidated by virtue of the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts.

Prison Reform.—That steps be taken to give effect to the report of the Government Commission (1921) on this matter.

Tariff Board.—As the Government has given representation on the Tariff Board to organized employers and farmers that a representative of Labor be appointed on this Board.

Taxation.—That there should be no further tax reductions until provision has been made to fulfill the State's obligation to protect those who, either from old age, unemployment or sickness, find themselves unable to provide the necessities of life. The retention of the Income Tax was urged and any reduction in taxation found possible at this time to be applied to the sales tax so that it might be progressively eliminated.

2. LEGISLATION.

The second session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Canada opened on Thursday, January 26th, and prorogued on Monday, June 11th, 1928, the House of Commons having sat 93 days and the Senate 52 days as compared with 54 days and 34 days respectively the previous session.

During the session 359 bills were introduced of which 320 were passed and given royal assent. Of this total 239 were divorce bills; 29 were private bills dealing with incorporation of companies, granting of patent rights, etc., the remaining 52 being public bills dealing with matters of a general character.

In addition to the above bills a number of resolutions were discussed, the following being a summarized review of action taken on such matters as are of most interest to labor.

Immigration Matters.—Bill 187, introduced by the Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, as a government measure, aimed to amend the Immigration Act by repealing Section 41. This section of the Act discriminated against British-born Canadian citizens making possible their deportation, without trial, whilst Clause 2 of the same brought within the prohibited or undesirable classes liable to deportation persons supposed to have belonged to such classes any time subsequent to 1910, unless they were able to furnish proof to the contrary. This bill passed the House of Commons on April 30th and received first reading in the Senate on May 1st, after which it was referred to a special committee.

Though the Senate had rejected bills having a similar purpose on six previous occasions, the committee reported favorably to the adoption of the measure providing that the section being repealed was replaced by the section in force prior to 1919. With this amendment the measure was adopted and referred back to the House of Commons, which concurred in the same on June 1st, the bill being assented to and becoming law on June 11th. The above amendments to the Immigration Act removed the sections which have been the cause of protest by organized labor since their enactment in 1919 and are similar to amendments first sought by the Congress which were embodied in Bill X2, introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, in April, 1920.

On motion of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the following resolution referring to immigration matters was unanimously agreed to on February 20th.

“That the Immigration Act and regulations thereunder, including the work of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization for consideration and report.”

The Committee held 36 sittings, the following being a summary of the report submitted and the recommendations contained therein:—

The Committee being convinced that there was considerable apprehension and lack of information regarding conditions on which persons from different parts of the world are admitted to Canada first dealt with the regulations governing the admittance of immigrants under the following headings: British; Northern European Countries; Central and Southern European Countries; United States; Three Thousand Family Scheme; British-Dominion-Provincial Land Settlement Scheme; Training and Placement of British Boys in farm homes; Land Settlement for boys, and concluded this section of their report by the following statement:—

"In the opinion of the committee the responsibility and control of the selection of immigrants no matter by whom recruited, must rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada,"

and the further recommendation:—

"That special efforts be now made to extend the field of activity of the Provincial authorities particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants, and that, with this in view, the Federal Government consider contributing to defray the cost of Provincial co-operation for that purpose."

Under the next section, "Medical Examination," the committee reviewed the reasons for the inauguration of the new system under which Canadian doctors conduct the medical examination in the United Kingdom and concluded this part by recommending:—

"That the present system would be improved and that it would obviate delay and inconvenience to prospective immigrants, especially those who reside in rural districts of the British Isles, if the medical examinations were made by British local doctors paid by and under the supervision and control of the Canadian medical authorities, who should be located at convenient centres of population."

Under the caption "Special Passage Rates for British Settlers," the committee recommended:—

"That immigration of teen age immigrants from Great Britain be approved and that the age limit for boy immigrants be extended to boys 14 to 19 years, both inclusive; that arrangements now in effect for the removal of domestics from Great Britain to Canada be continued; that measures be taken to extend the assisted passage privileges to the families of immigrants from Great Britain who are now in Canada and who have so far established themselves as to have a reasonable prospect of being able to support their families in this country and that measures be taken at an early date to arrange a conference between the Federal and British Governments and the Atlantic Steamship Companies with the object of obtaining a reduction in ocean rates to British immigrants to approximately £10."

Respecting "Canadian land seekers" the Committee recommended:—

"That measures be taken to ascertain whether the railways will restore the home seekers rates in effect prior to the war, making such rates effective eastbound as well as westbound."

Dealing with "land settlement" the Committee considered that time be given to test the 3,000 family settlement scheme, now almost completed, before embarking on extended schemes of this character. Approval was given of the extension to other provinces of the tripartite agreement with the British, Federal and Provincial Governments for the encouragement of land settlement by British immigrants and the recommendation made:—

"That subject to the completion of satisfactory arrangements with the Governments of the Provinces, that assistance equal to that given by the British Government to British immigrant boys be extended by the Government of Canada to the Canadian youths who are trained in agriculture."

Under the caption "Letters of Assurance of Employment," the committee recommended:—

"That letters of assurance of employment shall state the names, addresses, occupations and nationality of the persons to be admitted and that an annual return be made by the Minister of Immigration to Parliament within thirty days of its meeting giving particulars of all such letters showing the names of persons so admitted, their addresses, occupation and nationality, the names and addresses of the persons who made the application for each such admission and of any other person who endorsed or made favorable representation in support of such application."

In the section on "Railways Continental Agreement," the committee expressed doubt as to the desirability of giving to the railways special authority to recruit immigrants but as certain restrictions were imposed in connection with the renewal of the agreement in October, 1927, they were of the opinion:—

"That in order to ascertain the results of its operation under the new conditions the present agreement might be continued according to its terms, but with this exception—that the system of nominations of immigrants from non-preferred countries under the railways agreement should be confined forthwith to the following degrees of relationship: father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, brother or sister of any individual who is now engaged in farming in Canada and further that the existing railways agreement should not be renewed in its present form."

The final section of the report dealt with "Increasing Employment" respecting which the committee recommended:—

"That the Government make an intensive and comprehensive study of the possibilities of increasing industrial and agricultural development in Canada with a view to attracting capital and providing wider and increased opportunities for employment, not only for our own people but for prospective immigrants."

The report was considered by Parliament on June 6th and 7th when an amendment was moved that the report be re-committed to the Committee to favorably consider a number of suggestions and recommendations enumerated in the amendment. On division this amendment was defeated and the report as originally presented adopted.

The subject of colonization of Canadian citizens was introduced to Parliament on March 14th on a resolution submitted by Mr. O. L. Boulanger (Bellechasse), reading as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this House, citizens of Canada desirous of settling on western lands should receive from the Government of Canada the same assistance and favorable treatment as the citizens of Europe."

During the discussion on this resolution, Mr. P. E. Boivin (Shefford) made the suggestion of establishing training farms throughout Canada, while Mr. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac) thought the resolution would be stronger if it did not specify settling on western lands only. Mr. Jas. Arthurs (Parry Sound) also had a resolution on the Order Paper, part of which covered the same subject, and he strongly supported Mr.

Boivin's resolution. No action was taken on the resolution, the time for adjournment being reached before a vote could be taken.

Criminal Code Amendments.—Bill 191, introduced as a Government measure, by the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, received first reading on April 10th and passed the House of Commons on April 27th. This Bill proposed to repeal sections respecting sedition, freedom of speech, assembly, etc., inserted in the Criminal Code during the 1919 session of Parliament and to substitute therefor the section which obtained prior to that date. The bill was rejected by the Senate on a vote of 32 to 21 on May 8th, this being the sixth occasion on which similar legislation has met defeat in the Upper Chamber after having been passed by the House of Commons.

Bill 5, introduced by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., aimed to amend the Criminal Code by repealing section 198 of chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes of Canada (1927) referring to the publication of blasphemous libel. This bill was a reiteration of Bill 271, introduced by Mr. Woodsworth during the last session of Parliament.

The Bill received first reading on January 30th, and come up for further discussion on February 10th, on which date the motion for second reading was negatived.

A bill aiming to amend the Criminal Code to provide for the licensing, importation and sale of weapons and requiring of all persons in possession of same to possess a permit, was passed by the Senate on February 8th and received first reading in the House of Commons on February 28th but no further action being taken the matter failed to become law. Similar bills have been passed by the Senate during two previous sessions but failed to receive the approval of the House of Commons.

Unemployment Insurance.—This matter was brought before Parliament in the following resolution, introduced on February 16th, by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg):

"That in the opinion of this House, the Committee on Industrial and International Relations be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity."

During the discussion on this resolution, Mr. W. G. McQuarrie (New Westminster) directed attention to the unsatisfactory action of some insurance companies in connection with the issuing of accident and sickness insurance policies, and moved to amend Mr. Heaps' resolution by adding:—

"That the said committee be authorized to investigate and report on the operation of companies carrying on sickness and accident insurance business in Canada."

It being pointed out that this amendment dealt with an entirely different matter and that consideration of the same would probably

seriously complicate consideration of Mr. Heaps' motion, Mr. McQuarrie agreed to withdraw his amendment, after which the original motion was adopted.

The Industrial and International Relations Committee held a large number of sittings, witnesses appearing before the same on behalf of organized labor, public welfare associations and the Canadian Manufacturers Association and expressing the views of their respective organizations on the subject of reference.

The Assistant Deputy Minister of Labor presented a memorandum of information dealing with systems of similar insurance in various countries, also memorandum containing information relative to voluntary sickness insurance and benefits which had been developed in this country. The Director of the Employment Service of Canada furnished the Committee with an outline of the operation of the free employment offices which had been established by the Provincial Governments in 64 centres throughout the Dominion and which are assisted by Federal grant.

The Deputy Minister of Justice gave evidence respecting the jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the matter.

The Committee, in reporting, stated that the time had been too short to make as comprehensive a report as the importance of the matter demands and recommended that this matter might be further dealt with by having it again referred to the Committee at the next session of Parliament.

The further recommendations of the Committee were as follows:—

1. That the necessity of providing some method of unemployment insurance is one that will inevitably have to be dealt with before long, as a solution, in part, of the industrial problems of the present day.

2. That we accept and endorse the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the State, the employer and the employee. In this connection we would point out that a somewhat similar decision was arrived at by a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, which dealt with this subject in 1919.

3. That the evidence of the Justice Department makes it clear that the responsibility for such legislation rests on the Provincial authorities, it being within their jurisdiction under the provisions of the B.N.A. Act but that it would be within the power of Parliament to contribute, by grant, to such Province as adopted such legislation, following the precedent set in the matter of Technical Education, Highway Construction and, more recently, the Old Age Pension Act.

4. That whereas conditions of unemployment vary so much more from province to province, than those relating to old age, it would be very desirable for the success of any plan of unemployment insurance that several of the provinces should be willing to act simultaneously. In view of these circumstances, we are of

the opinion that this matter should be referred to the various provinces to ascertain which of them would be prepared to consider adopting legislation of this character and to what extent.

5. On the very important subject of the cost of unemployment insurance your Committee has experienced great difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion owing to the lack of data as to the amount of unemployment, either constant or occasional in character. There appears to be no definite methods of ascertaining the unemployment at any given point for any length of time. We, therefore recommend that the Government immediately devise some means whereby the amount of the unemployment, over a period of a year, could reasonably be calculated.

6. That as unemployment insurance has been in operation for a number of years in Great Britain and has recently been thoroughly investigated by a strong committee, and the system reorganized on the basis of their report, your Committee would suggest to the Government the advisability of obtaining from Great Britain expert advice on the subject which would be of service in the formulation of a plan or plans suitable to conditions in Canada and in arriving at the approximate cost.

The final report of the Committee was submitted to Parliament and after a brief discussion adopted on June 6th.

(Further reference is made to this subject in the chapter of this report on Unemployment Insurance.)

Fair Wages Contracts on Bridges.—Eight separate bills were considered granting charters to companies to build bridges crossing international waterways. Four of these, viz.: the Canadian and International bridge, the Port Huron and Sarnia bridge, Niagara Gorge bridge and the Thousand Island bridge did not proceed beyond first reading. The bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge Company passed the House of Commons on May 9th but was rejected in Committee of the Senate, whilst the remaining three bills incorporating the St. Lawrence Bridge Company (Bill 71); the Detroit River Bridge Company (Bill K9) and the St. Clair Transit Company (Bill 23) passed both the House of Commons and the Senate receiving Royal assent and becoming law on June 11th.

On third reading of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge Company, Mr. A. A. Heaps moved an amendment that the following clause be inserted:—

“The employment in the construction, maintenance and supervision of the said bridge shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the fair wage clauses set forth in the Order-in-Council 1206, of June 7th, 1922, and any amendments thereto, and so far as it may be practical to do so, Canadian material and labor must be used in the construction of the said bridge and a certified statement shall be sent weekly to the Department of Labor giving the names and addresses of firms supplying materials and the quantity thereof.”

The sponsor of the bill and the Government accepting the amendment it was adopted, though, as previously stated, this bill failed to

pass the Senate. The three other bills which were enacted had the same clause incorporated, thus extending the application of the Government Fair Wages regulations to these works whenever they are undertaken.

Railways, Telegraphs and Steamships.—Bill 220, introduced as a Government measure, amends the Railway Act in respect to the Railway Grade Crossing Fund, administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. It raises the amount which may be used towards the cost of elimination of grade crossings to the extent of 40% when such cost does not exceed \$100,000 and where the cost of construction exceeds that sum, then not more than 40% with a maximum payment of \$100,000 for any one crossing. It enables the Commissioners to spend the accumulated fund of past years to aid in construction work of the nature for the protection, safety and convenience of the public and gives effect to the representations made by the railroad brotherhoods and other labor organizations on this question. The bill received first reading on April 24th, and was passed by the House of Commons on April 27th, and by the Senate on May 4th, receiving royal assent and becoming law on June 11th.

Bill 194 introduced by the Hon. Chas. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, on April 10th, was passed by the House of Commons on April 12th and after being slightly amended by the Senate on April 22nd, received royal assent and became law on June 11th.

By this amendment to the Railway Act, the Canadian Government Railways, the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental, now part of the C. N. R., are brought more completely under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, especially with respect to the construction and maintenance of lines. This does away with the special privileges which the old government railways previously had as different from other lines which now constitute the Canadian National System.

Bill 204 amends the Toronto Terminals Act raising the amount to be expended by the C. N. R. as its portion of the cost of the Toronto Terminals and viaduct works from \$7,000,000 to \$10,500,000. This bill was introduced on April 12th by the Hon. Chas. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, and after being considered and approved by the Railway Committee passed the House of Commons on April 27th and the Senate on May 4th, being assented to and becoming law on June 11th.

Bill 6 ratifies and confirms an agreement between the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. for the joint construction of a branch line from Rosedale to Bull Point Creek in Alberta. This measure passed the House of Commons on February 10th and being approved by the Senate was assented to on March 29th.

Bill 26, introduced by Mr. T. L. Church (Toronto), aimed to amend the Railway Act so as to authorize the Board of Railway Commissioners

to determine and enforce special and preferential rates for coal mined in eastern and western Canada and destined for central Canadian points. The purpose of the bill was to provide a remedy for the existing problems of supplying coal to the central points of Canada and to render Canada independent of foreign supplies. This bill did not progress beyond first reading.

Bill 29, introduced by Mr. Jacobs (Montreal) proposed that a return ticket issued by any railway company between any two points in Canada shall be accepted by any other railway company whose lines run between the same terminals. The bill failed to proceed beyond first reading, which was given on February 9th.

Bill 63, introduced by Mr. G. R. Geary (Toronto), aimed to amend the Railway Act so as to give authority to the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate subsidiaries of telephone and telegraph companies in cases of application for higher tariffs. Strong efforts were made by the mover and others to have this bill made a Government measure or given precedence over other private bills, but without success, the result being that the bill still remained on the Order Paper for second reading when Parliament prorogued.

In order to establish a new steamship service between eastern Canadian ports and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, Parliament voted \$100,000 in the estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce. In asking for this money the Minister of the Department, Hon. James Malcolm, stated that while the Government could have secured the service of ships flying a foreign flag, it had been considered that it would be better to give the Canadian Government Merchant Marine the opportunity as if \$100,000 had to be paid to subsidize this steamship service it might as well be paid to our own merchant marine. This action is in harmony with the public ownership policy of the Labor movement.

Harbour Commissions.—Bill 217 provides for a loan of \$500,000 to the Halifax Harbour Commission for the completion of works under way and the construction of new works immediately necessary. Bill 214 provides for a loan of \$8,500,000 to the Quebec Harbour Commission and Bill 216 for a loan of \$5,000,000 to the St. John Harbour Commission for similar purposes. All three of these measures passed both the House of Commons and the Senate, receiving royal assent and becoming law on June 11th.

Lapsed Insurance Policies.—Bill 200, introduced by Mr. T. L. Church (Toronto), on April 11th, sought to amend the Insurance Act so as to give a measure of protection to policy holders who, having paid in for a period of less than three years and being compelled to allow their policies to lapse, now lose the total amount of premiums paid up to that time.

This bill provided that the annual statements of insurance companies should give a return as to the number of policies which have lapsed during the past year and the amount thereof, and the proportion of such policies that have been renewed. Section 2 of the bill limited the amount of commission to be charged by the company for the issuing of a renewed policy to 10% of the commission paid when the policy was first issued and made it compulsory to re-issue lapsed policies upon payment of premiums in arrears with simple interest at a rate, not exceeding 5%, providing that the applicant passed the required medical examination. This bill did not progress beyond first reading which it received on April 11th.

Civil Service Measures.—Bill 4, introduced by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg), on January 30th, sought to amend the Civil Service Act by providing for the establishment of national and departmental councils for advisory purposes within the Civil Service. It also proposed to set up a board of appeal to deal with complaints against dismissal or unjust treatment, the same to be composed of three members, one to be named by the staff side, one by the official side and in case of failure to agree on the third member, the same to be selected by the Governor-in-Council from among the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada or the Supreme Courts of any of the provinces.

The bill received first reading on February 10th, and was referred for further consideration to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations. This Committee tabled its report in the House of Commons on March 27th, endorsing the principle of the bill, but pointing out that no legislation was necessary as the aims of the bill could be carried out by Order-in-Council. Attention was directed to the announcement of the Government that it favored the establishment of such councils and recommended that a committee be set up composed of representatives of the Government and the Civil Service organizations for the purpose of drafting a constitution to cover the scope and functions of such councils and that subsequently the Government establish a National Civil Service Council.

Bill 3, introduced by Mr. Garland (Bow River), sought to bring within the provisions of the Civil Service Act all appointments, promotions, classifications, transfers and salaries of employees in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Soldiers' Settlement, Income Tax Branch, Customs and Excise Department, which had been previously excluded from the same by Order-in-Council (No. 1053, June, 1922). The bill further provided that no person should be hereafter excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act, except upon the unanimous report of all the Civil Service Commissioners, approved by the Governor-in-Council or by act of the Parliament of Canada. This bill did not proceed beyond first reading.

Bill 291, introduced as a Government measure, amended the Department of National Revenue Act so as to authorize the Minister to select and nominate suitable persons for appointment by the Civil Service Commission for the positions of customs appraisers, customs and excise preventative officers and officers assigned to duties as investigators of value for claims for drawback. Further, if these appointments were not made by the Commission within fifteen days from notice of nomination by the Minister, then the Governor-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, should have power to make the same.

This bill was passed by the House of Commons on May 16th and being approved by the Senate received royal assent and became law on June 11th.

Merging of Departments.—By Bill 205, introduced as a Government measure by the Minister of Health, the Departments of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment were placed under the administration of one Minister, the new Department to be known as the "Department of Pensions and National Health." This bill passed the House of Commons on May 9th and the Senate on May 16th, being assented to and becoming law on June 11th.

Banking Laws.—Bill 44, introduced by Mr. T. L. Church (Toronto), on February 15th, aimed to amend the Bank Act so as to take away the power to authorize bank mergers from the Minister of Finance and to provide that no agreement by a bank to sell the whole or any part of its assets to another bank shall be of any force or effect until Parliament approves and confirms the agreement.

The bill failed to reach second reading stage.

On February 13th, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg) introduced the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this House, the time has come for the establishment of a national system of banking."

During the debate Mr. Wm. Irvine (Wetaskiwin) moved in amendment:—

"That in the opinion of this House, the time has come for the consideration and the improvement of our banking system and that the Banking and Commerce Committee be instructed to study possible means and report thereon."

The amendment was adopted.

The Banking and Commerce Committee subsequently examined a number of witnesses on this matter and submitted a report containing the following recommendation:—

"That the Government, through the Minister of Finance and the Treasury Board, invite into conference the Bankers of Canada, together with other competent persons with experience in such matters to give further study to the subject matter of this report, with instructions to take such steps as in their premises are warranted. Your Committee feel that while it has accomplished much

useful preliminary work, this would be conducive to a more intensive study of the question than to have the Committee itself conduct further investigations and this recommendation would, of course, in no way affect the usual procedure of having all important changes in banking legislation ordinarily made at the regular decennial revisions of the Bank Act submitted for the careful consideration of the Committee."

This report was discussed by Parliament and concurred in on May 9th.

Re-election of Crown Ministers.—Bill 28, introduced by Mr. S. W. Jacobs (Cartier), sought to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act so as to remove the necessity for re-election of a member of the House of Commons on acceptance of a position as a Minister of the Crown or member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, providing he is elected to the House of Commons while he held such office or is a member of the House of Commons at the date of nomination to the same.

The bill did not proceed beyond first reading, which it received on February 9th.

Taxation.—Bill 170, introduced as a Government measure, which passed the House of Commons on April 12th, approved by the Senate, and assented to on June 11th, makes a number of changes to the Special War Revenue Act, chief of which was the reduction in the sales tax from 4% to 3%.

Bill 156 amended the Income War Tax Act by extending the exemption of \$500 to dependents twenty-one years of age or over if they are incapable of self support on account of mental or physical condition. It also reduces the income tax for companies from 9% to 8% and makes a further 10% reduction in the income tax of individuals. This bill passed both the Senate and the House of Commons and was assented to on March 30th.

Bill 321, which passed the House of Commons and the Senate and was subsequently assented to on June 11th, provided as from June 1st, 1926, that the period under which proceedings could be instituted for offences against the provisions of the Income War Tax Act, shall be extended from six months to three years.

Naturalization Act.—Bill 19 aimed to amend the Naturalization Act with respect to the procedure of granting naturalization. It proposed to abolish application to the courts and place the entire administration within the Secretary of State's Department. This bill passed the House of Commons on May 9th, but met with strong opposition in the Senate when being discussed in the Committee stage on May 30th, and ultimately was rejected by the Senate on a vote of 38 to 20.

Exportation of Power. — Bill 2, introduced by Mr. H. A. Stewart (Leeds) had for its purpose the amending of the Electricity and Fluid

Exportation Act (1919) so as to prohibit the issuing of licenses for the export of power, except on terms determined by Parliament, instead of on the authority of the Governor-in-Council as at present. This bill received second reading on February 14th and was referred on that date to the Railway Committee. An endeavor on the part of the mover to have the bill adopted as a Government measure or advanced on the Order Paper was not successful and the bill still stood for further consideration when Parliament prorogued.

National Research Council.—On motion of Mr. E. J. Garland (Bow River) the question of the establishment of a national research institute was discussed on February 13th. During the debate the Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave a resume of the work already accomplished by the National Research Council and made the important announcement that it was the intention of the Government to erect, during the coming year, the first unit of a national research laboratory. Mr. Garland's motion was adopted.

By an amendment to the Electricity Inspection Act (Bill 36), which was passed on April 20th, the Research Council was given power to fix standards for electric meters and voltage and to enforce compliance with the same.

National Fuel Supply.—On February 13th and 15th discussion occurred on a resolution introduced by Mr. T. E. Kaiser (Ontario), urging that measures should be taken to make greater use of the deposits of lignite and bituminous coal. The original motion was amended on motion of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, to read:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the Government of the Dominion of Canada should consider the advisability of taking steps to bring about the utilization of our deposits of lignite and bituminous coal, by conversion into crude oil and other valuable commodities."

The motion as amended was adopted.

On March 31st, an Order-in-Council was issued respecting the transportation of Alberta coal to Ontario. This provided for the fixing of a special rate of \$6.75 per ton to apply for three months of each year for a period of three years; the movement of this coal to be supervised by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The actual cost of the movement is to be checked by representatives of the coal interests and the railways and the rate fixed for the following year by the Railway Commissioners after consideration of the reports submitted.

A further Order-in-Council dealt with the movement of coal from the Maritime Provinces and provided for a rate of \$3 per ton for all rail movement during the season when navigation on the St. Lawrence is closed from Nova Scotia to points in Quebec and \$2.10 per ton from New Brunswick to Quebec. The Order-in-Council also provided for a rate reduction of 1-5c per ton mile, not to exceed 75c per ton for coal moved from eastern Canada and carried by vessel to St. Lawrence ports and

then transhipped by the railways to points in Quebec or Ontario.

International Peace.—Miss Agnes Macphail (South East Grey) moved on March 26th:—

“That in the opinion of this House, the time has come for the establishment of a Government Department for the promotion of peace and international understanding.”

This resolution was debated at considerable length but the hour of adjournment arrived without the question being put.

On April 11th, Mr. H. B. Adshead moved:—

“That in the opinion of this House, the time is opportune that according to agreement the Government of Canada should discuss with the Government of Great Britain the desirability of Canada accepting article 36 of the Statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice providing for compulsory arbitration in international disputes.”

Though no opposition was manifest to the resolution the debate continued until the hour of adjournment, no vote therefore being taken on the matter.

Geneva Opium Convention.—On April 12th, on the motion of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, the following resolution was adopted:—

“That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Geneva opium convention and protocol signed at Geneva on the nineteenth of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, after the second opium conference, and which was signed, on behalf of Canada, by the Canadian representative duly authorized to that effect.”

On April 19th a report was submitted to the House of Commons stating that the Senate united with the House of Commons in approving the signing of this convention.

3. PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVES AND FEDERATIONS OF LABOR.

The Provincial Executive Committees, elected at our 1927 convention, along with the New Brunswick and Alberta Federations of Labor chartered by the Congress, have carried on the legislative activities of the Congress in their respective provinces during the past year and have co-operated with your Executive Council in the effort to secure the greatest possible degree of uniformity in labor legislation throughout the Dominion.

It is again our duty to point out that prompt and complete reports should be sent by provincial chairmen to the offices of the Congress relating to the above matters so that our membership may be furnished with the most accurate information respecting the same.

In accordance with past procedure, the annual reports of these Committees and Federations are submitted separately to you, giving in detail the work undertaken and the results thereof. From these reports

and other sources of information your Executive Council has compiled the following summarized statement upon matters of general interest dealt with during the year. It is gratifying to note that as a result of the effective work carried on by these provincial bodies, aided by the interest displayed by affiliated Trades and Labor Councils and local unions, not only has existing legislation been maintained, but by new Acts and amendments to present laws, many betterments have been secured which make for a higher standard of economic and social life.

Old Age Pensions.—Legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was requested in every province, except British Columbia, where the measure was already in operation. Legislation was enacted in Saskatchewan and Manitoba which enables the respective Provincial Governments to enter into agreement with the Federal Government for the payment of old age pensions. In Saskatchewan this Act became operative on May 1st whilst the Manitoba measure provides for it to become effective upon proclamation. This further step has since been taken and pensions are to be payable as from the 1st of September.

The Manitoba Act provides that the 50% of the cost of pensions to be borne by the Province shall be met by a special levy upon municipalities.

Commissioners have been appointed by the governments of Ontario and Nova Scotia to conduct investigations into the matter of old age pensions with respect to the probable number who would be entitled to these pensions, the cost to the province, etc.

Workmen's Compensation.—The report adopted at last year's convention was made the basis of changes sought in practically all the provinces. In Quebec agitation was continued for the passing of an Act which would establish a Workmen's Compensation Board with similar powers to that of Ontario and other provinces. Similar changes in the legislation were also requested in Saskatchewan. Varied increases in payment to widows and children and provision for full medical treatment was requested in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Raising of the weekly compensation to 66 2-3% was urged in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia whilst in Saskatchewan it was asked that the weekly compensation be fixed at 75% in the new legislation being sought.

Measures to facilitate rehabilitation of injured workers and compensation for frost bite were asked for in New Brunswick. Provision of medical inspection and treatment for workers engaged in industries where they are subject to poisonous gases and more liberal consideration of hernia cases was urged in British Columbia.

An entirely new Compensation Act was passed in Quebec which, although removing compensation from the realm of litigation, leaves the payment of indemnities with the private insurance companies. The Act

is to be administered by a commission, an advisory commission of four members being also appointed, one of whom is the Chairman of our Provincial Executive Committee, Mr. Alphetus Mathieu of Montreal.

The rate of compensation for temporary or permanent partial disability is set at 66 2-3% of earnings, payments in cases of the former to be limited to a period of six months and in the latter an aggregate payment of \$10,000 is set. In the case of fatal accidents the rate is set at 60% with an aggregate payment of \$6,000.

The Nova Scotia Act was amended, removing the fishing industry from the jurisdiction of the Act and making employers individually liable for payment of compensation, claims to be heard by a County Judge. Frost bite was added to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation will be paid.

Ontario amended the Act providing for the diversion of payments to dependents of beneficiaries in cases where such dependents are without adequate means of support and the beneficiary no longer resides within the province; also in cases where the workman still resides within the province and a court order for non-support has been passed against him.

Other amendments add silicosis to the list of compensationable diseases and provide for medical examination of workers before being engaged for underground employment in the metal mines.

Amendments to the Alberta Act raise the rates of compensation from 62½% to 66 2-3%; increase the funeral benefits from \$100 to \$125; extend the Act to cover all railway employees and all workers employed on building and construction work for which building permits have been issued, and to employees of hotels and green houses. It is further provided that farmers and ranchers or their employees may come under the Act if they so desire whilst restaurants and retail shops can be included by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Definite provision is made for payment in hernia cases and also for an annual expense not to exceed \$20,000 for rehabilitation of injured workmen.

In Saskatchewan a commission appointed by the Government, on which Labor is represented by Mr. H. Perry, Regina, has been investigating the question of workmen's compensation with a view to recommending changes in the present Act but at the time of writing had not completed its inquiries.

Minimum Wage Acts.—Nova Scotia requested appointment of a Board to give effect to legislation already on the Statute Books. New Brunswick requested a minimum wage law for women and children. Quebec asked that provisions of the Act be extended to all industries. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia requested extension of the Act to cover boys under eighteen and stricter enforcement of its provisions.

Ontario asked that a minimum wage be set for hotel employees outside of Toronto. Saskatchewan and Alberta urged enactment of a law covering male workers, similar to that in force in British Columbia. Alberta also asked for amendments which would prevent evasions of the Act by so-called trade schools.

Amendments were made to the Alberta Act permitting the transfer of female employees from one branch of industry to another and the readjustment of wage rates in such cases, with a view to ensuring more regular employment of employees engaged therein. Provision is also made to prevent evasions of the Act by so-called "trade schools." British Columbia extended the Male Minimum Wage Act to include culinary workers.

Order No. 46, issued by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, governs female employees in hotels, restaurants and refreshment rooms in cities or towns of 4,000 population or over, excepting Toronto which city is covered by a previous Order. The Order provides for \$12 per week in cities of 30,000 population or over; \$11 per week in cities and towns between 10,000 and 30,000 population, and \$10 per week in towns between 4,000 and 10,000 population. There are no reduced rates for learners and not less than 36 or more than 50 hours constitute a full week. The Order also provides a rate for hours worked in excess of 50 per week and fixes a maximum allowance which may be charged for board and lodging. The Order was issued on September 8th and came into force on December 1st, 1927.

Unemployment, Unemployment Insurance, etc.—Ontario requested undertaking all possible public works as a measure of relief, while requests were presented in Ontario and British Columbia for the enactment of unemployment insurance. Alberta urged enactment of health insurance legislation along the lines of that in effect in Great Britain.

The British Columbia Legislature adopted a resolution urging the Federal Government to enact legislation establishing a State Unemployment Insurance Fund. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter of health insurance and report to the next session.

The Alberta Legislature adopted a resolution instructing the Government to investigate health insurance and medical aid schemes in other countries.

Mothers' Pensions.—New Brunswick and Quebec urged enactment of mothers allowance legislation. Extension of payments to mothers who had been deserted for stated periods or whose husbands were confined to public institutions or were physically unfit to provide for the family was requested in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while payments to the mother with one child was asked in Ontario and Manitoba. Raising of the property exemptions was requested in Ontario and British Columbia.

—the latter urging that no reductions be made in cases of ownership of homes. Inclusion of a clause similar to the one already in the Ontario Act enabling reciprocal agreements to be entered into with other provinces for payments of pensions was requested in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Amendments made to the Ontario Act provide that before payments may be made for dependent children the mother was a resident of Ontario (instead of Canada) at the time of death or total disability of the father, and for a period of two (instead of three) years immediately prior to the application for benefits.

Eight Hour Day.—Enactment of legislation to give effect to the Washington convention on the eight hour day was requested in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, while Manitoba and Alberta requested enactment of a Provincial law covering all industries. In British Columbia requests were made for the extension of the Act to all workers in the Province. Nova Scotia and Ontario requested that the eight hour day be applied on all government works pending enactment of general legislation.

No action was taken in this matter by any of the legislatures.

Factories Act.—New Brunswick asked that the Act be redrafted to conform with those of other provinces. Ontario urged amendments providing for a forty-four hour week for female employees, and provisions establishing more uniformity with the Minimum Wage law respecting hours of labor, wages of employees, etc., and extension of provisions to certain industries at present not covered by the Act. New Brunswick amended the Act providing that in cases where female employees may efficiently perform their duties while seated that such seats shall be provided by the employer when directed by the factory inspector.

A bill to amend the Act with respect to bake shops was proposed in Ontario. This was strongly opposed by organized labor because of its unsatisfactory clauses relating to hours of work and Sunday labor and was, therefore, not proceeded with.

Fair Wage Regulations.—Nova Scotia asked that a fair wage clause be inserted in all Government contracts. New Brunswick urged the appointment of a fair wages officer for the Maritime Provinces. Quebec urged amendments along the lines of the Federal Fair Wage resolutions. In Ontario requests were reiterated for the strengthening and stricter enforcement of present regulations and to provide for a maximum work day of eight hours.

Though the appointment of a fair wages officer for the Maritimes has been sanctioned by the Federal authorities, and the necessary appropriation made, no appointment has been made at the time of writing.

Labor Disputes.—Ontario requested legislation which would legalize picketing and prevent issuing of injunctions during trade disputes. Enactment of legislation compelling employers to make known the existence of trade disputes when advertising for labor during same was also urged. Alberta requested enactment of enabling legislation to give effect to the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In British Columbia legislation providing for establishment of Conciliation Boards to deal with disputes involving municipal employees was requested.

Alberta enacted legislation making the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applicable in that Province. The Provincial Disputes Act remains in force and may be invoked in disputes not covered by the Dominion Act.

Labor Departments.—Nova Scotia requested establishment of a bureau or Department of Labor while requests were made in Ontario and Manitoba for the creation of separate departments with a Minister and Deputy Minister to administer the same.

Saskatchewan repealed the Bureau of Labor Act and enacted legislation establishing a department to be known as the Department of Railways, Labor and Industries. The Manitoba Government announced its intention of introducing legislation at the next session which would raise the status of the present Bureau of Labor to that of a department with a Deputy Minister in charge.

Miscellaneous.—The numerous other matters brought to the attention of the Provincial authorities dealt with various phases of such important questions as education and technical training, public health and industrial hygiene, freedom of organization, general safety measures, abolition of trade schools, private detective and employment agencies, superannuation for fire fighters, labor representation on public boards and commissions, public ownership and operation of public utilities, ratification of conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Conferences, abolition of military training in schools, immigration and colonization, Election Act amendments, compulsory wrapping of bread by bread manufacturers, discontinuance by Ontario Government of grants of prison made clay products in lieu of money, to public institutions, etc.

Legislation enacted and not referred to in the foregoing summary included: Abolition of the Legislative Council in Nova Scotia, enactment of an Apprentice Training Act, an Act providing for the creation of an Industrial and Agricultural Research Foundation, and amendments to the Mining and the Landlord and Tenants Act in Ontario. Changes in the Stationary Engineers Act and in the administration of education and the placing of electrical inspection under the supervision of the Government in Quebec, enactment of a One Day's Rest in Seven Act in Manitoba, amendments to the Public School Act providing for the placing of group insurance on school teachers by school boards within the province,

amendments to the City Act respecting the licensing of electrical workers and allowing for the passing of early closing by-laws by city councils, amendments to the School Attendance and Civil Service Superannuation Acts, the passing of new acts providing for the superannuation of employees of the telegraph and telephone department, and the licensing of drivers of public vehicles in Saskatchewan, amendments to the laws governing workmen's liens in Alberta and British Columbia, amendments to the Boiler and Building Trades Protection Acts in Alberta, and amendments to the Poll Tax Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, the Semi Monthly Payment of Wages Act, the Superannuation Act and the Coal Mines Regulation Act in British Columbia.

A bill aiming to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, in accordance with labor's requests, was introduced in the Manitoba Legislature but failed to pass.

A bill to provide for one day's rest in seven was introduced in Saskatchewan but was later withdrawn.

Two resolutions adopted by the Alberta Legislature call for the abolition of cadet training in schools and the substituting thereof of physical training and for educational assistance to children of disabled veterans of the Great War and also to children of those disabled in industry.

4. AFFILIATIONS AND ADVISORY COUNCILS.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has maintained affiliations during the past year with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Through its representatives, the Congress has also co-operated in the work of the International Labor Organization, Research Council of Canada, Dominion Council of Health, Dominion Fire Prevention Association, National Safety League, and the Ontario and Quebec Sections of the League, Employment Service Council of Canada, Canadian Council on Immigration of Women, Frontier College, National Council of Education, Canadian Social Hygiene Council and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

International organizations are dealt with under the separate heading "International" and as references to the activities of the other associations, councils and organizations have been published from time to time in the Congress Journal only abbreviated reports of a number of these are herewith submitted.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—This Council has held two executive meetings and one general meeting during the past year. The Constitution of the Council, which was established in 1918, provides for representation from a number of specified organizations, also for a

smaller number of these to constitute the executive body. Vice Presidents J. T. Foster, Montreal, and James Simpson, Toronto, have been present on behalf of the Congress at all three of these meetings, the latter holding the position of chairman of both the Council and the Executive. The first meeting of the Executive, which was held on January 6th, 1928, was mainly for the purpose of presenting the findings of the previous annual meeting to the Minister of Labor. The second executive meeting, held on July 26th, 1928, was convened to deal with the important question of harvest labor. At this meeting the Executive Committee pointed out to the Minister the difficulties and dangers involved in bringing workers from the British Isles for temporary work in the harvest fields and reminded him of the aftermath of the 1923 experiment along the same lines.

The annual meeting was held April 19th and 20th, 1928. Amongst the questions on the agenda were:—Reports on unemployment submitted to the Department of Labor by local trade unions; unemployment as affecting ex-service men; the annual harvest labor problem of Western Canada; the effects of immigration on the unemployment situation; the activities of non-governmental employment agencies; the inspection of bush camps; problems affecting the casual worker; movements of labor within Canada; the re-action of current employment conditions in the United States and Canada; Canada's seasonal unemployment problem; and the question of workers virtually unemployable.

The Council thoroughly discussed these matters and drafted recommendations concerning them, a number of which emphasized resolutions previously adopted by the Council and referred to in our report last year. In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted respecting trade union returns on unemployment, the same is herewith reproduced in order that the Council may receive the co-operation requested on this matter:—

“In order that the offices of the Employment Service of Canada may operate at the highest point of efficiency in serving and plotting the employment needs of industry and those seeking employment, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of securing the most reliable and up to date information covering employment and unemployment in the Dominion. It is recognized that the trade union locals possess a fund of this most important information and their co-operation in completing the forms that are issued by the Federal Department of Labor to report such data is urgently requested. It is recommended that the Executive Committee of this Council be instructed to direct the attention of the Federal Minister of Labor to the importance of using his influence with trade union locals in order to make their returns of unemployed membership the most complete possible and also that representatives of the trade union movement on this Council use their best endeavors with trade union officials in order that this kind of information be obtained from them without undue delay.”

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: James Simpson, Vice President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as Chairman; J. Clark Reilly, Secretary, Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries, as Vice Chairman and R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, as Secretary of the Council.

Dominion Council of Health.—Labor has been represented on this Council by Mr. Bert Merson, Toronto, reappointed by Order-in-Council September, 1926, as a member of the Council for the ensuing three years. Mr. Merson has continued to co-operate with your Executive on matters of particular interest to labor with which the Council may deal, and the following extracts are made from reports submitted by him.

The four questions of most particular interest to organized labor dealt with during the past year have been overseas inspection of intending immigrants; report on maternal mortality; disaster relief and health hazards; Federal aid for health units in Canada.

All phases of the question of medical inspection overseas were discussed and much valuable information furnished as to the reasons for the adoption of the same and the method of operation. Criticism against the newer method has been, almost entirely, from those interested financially in immigration activities. The Labor Movement in Canada having asked for the principle of "examination before embarkation" and realizing that at first there is a certain number of problems to be worked out, should give its full support to the system which has the promise of affording the workers of other countries better protection than the old system gave.

It is worthy of note that the U.S.A. carry on a similar system in Great Britain and Overseas Countries and also that Norway and Denmark have asked that a similar system be established in their countries by the Canadian Medical Authorities.

The report on maternal mortality compiled by Dr. Helen McMurchy has been issued in book form and freely circulated all over the country. This publication shows that during the year ending July 1st, 1928, 1,532 mothers died as a result of child-birth in Canada. While the question of safeguarding the motherhood of Canada was fully discussed it was stated that the Canadian Medical Association was, at present, making a study of Dr. McMurchy's report and the Council therefore decided to await their findings before making definite recommendations on this matter.

The question of health hazards following great disasters was under consideration, especially from the point of responsibility of the Federal and Provincial Governments to provide proper relief equipment. A committee was appointed to bring in a report with special reference to the best means of providing tents as temporary shelter; equipping temporary hospitals; the ensuring of proper water supply and proper sanitation.

The establishing of health units in Canada was favorably considered. Though cities are well able to take care of this matter, smaller communities are not financially able to do so alone. This has led to a few health units being established, by pooling the resources over a given area for the purpose of maintaining a full-time health officer and staff. In Quebec the several units that have already been set up consist of a doctor, a couple of nurses and an inspector. This staff covers several counties and the units have been financed by a grant from the Rockefeller Institute, the Provincial Government and the counties concerned.

Opinion was expressed that the Federal Government should help to bear the cost of health administration and the assisting to finance these health units is one way in which this could be done without encroaching on provincial rights.

Canadian Social Hygiene Council.—Contact with the work of this Council, especially with reference to education against the use of drugs, communicable diseases, etc., has been maintained and the assistance of the Congress given as far as possible in the many matters dealt with by the Council of interest and importance to labor.

Canadian Council on Child Welfare.—In addition to widely distributing literature concerning the health, recreation and training of children this Council has carried on an active propaganda in support of several matters in which organized labor is particularly interested. Amongst these was the special campaign to obtain Canadian adherence to the child labor conventions and recommendations of the I. L. O. A survey of existing laws, with the changes necessary to be made in each province, was prepared and circulated and every effort made to have the provincial governments take favorable action thereon.

A special study and investigation of the problems of juvenile immigration was conducted. This survey disclosed many of the abuses of child immigrants which existed under the old system of allowing "Homes" to import children into Canada to be "farmed out," and emphasized the necessity of maintaining the present immigration regulations prohibiting the immigration of children before school leaving age, unless accompanied by their parents or coming to join parents or responsible guardians already in Canada.

The Council has energetically worked against child labor and for the raising of the school leaving age in the more backward provinces.

In its quarterly publication, "The Canadian Child Welfare News," many valuable articles in support of the above measures have been published during the year.

The Congress has been represented on this Council by President Tom Moore and Vice Presidents R. J. Tallon and J. T. Foster.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association.—The purposes of this association are to establish standards for materials to be operative

throughout Canada and by so doing to eliminate waste in industry which at present exists.

Amongst the numerous matters dealt with last year was that of seeking to establish standard threads on fire hose couplings so as to ensure interchangeability of fire fighting equipment in adjoining municipalities and districts. A meeting on this question was held in Ottawa on May 3rd, 1928, at which Mr. Donald Dear, Vice President, International Association of Fire Fighters, attended on behalf of the Congress. This meeting expressed approval of the adoption of a national standard.

The Association has prepared and circulated a Canadian electric code. In this work the interests of Labor were looked after by Vice President Ernest Ingles and General Representative John Noble of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The Association reports that the Canadian Electric Code has now been officially adopted in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. The Quebec Act became law on July 1st, 1928, the administration being placed in the hands of the Board of Electrical Examiners.

Provincial Committees are at work in the other provinces, the one in New Brunswick reporting that the code has been adopted by the City of St. John and it is hoped to have it adopted in several other cities after which endeavor will be made to secure provincial adoption.

National Research Council.—It is gratifying to be able to report that the requests of this Council, which have been strongly supported by organized labor, that the Government should build and equip research laboratories, have been complied with. A site has been purchased in Ottawa and plans are now under way for the erection of the first units of the necessary buildings.

This Council has still under consideration the important question of the dangers to health attendant upon the use of the paint spraying machine but has not yet issued a report upon the same. Mr. John A. McClelland has represented the Congress on this body, being reappointed in 1926 for a period of three years as a member of the Council.

Dominion Fire Prevention Association.—The annual convention of this Association was held in Ottawa, May 3rd and 4th, 1928, being attended by President Tom Moore and Mr. Donald Dear, Vice President International Association of Fire Fighters, as representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. From reports submitted by the Dominion Fire Commissioner there had been a reduction of \$6,000,000 in the fire losses, as compared with the previous year; the estimated value of the property destroyed during the year being \$32,254,084. There had been, however, an increase in the loss of life, the figures for the last three years being: 1925, 347; 1926, 288; 1927, 465. This was said to be largely attributable to the lack of proper first aid fire equipment in a number of institutions.

The question of use of inflammable lacquers in home spraying machines was dealt with and a resolution adopted directing attention of the public to the formidable fire hazard that this involves.

A number of other resolutions were adopted having for their purpose the reduction of the losses by fire in Canada.

Frontier College.—The annual meeting of this college was attended by President Moore on behalf of the Congress. The reports submitted showed that out of a staff of 60 instructors who had worked during the season in the railway construction and lumber camps, 26 were university graduates and the great majority of the others in the last years of their university courses. These men work at manual labor during the day and conduct classes in the evenings.

During the year nearly 18,000 men had access to reading matter and general classes of instructions held, of whom 1,600 were enrolled as actual students. A great number of these are men of foreign birth who, through this means, are taught the English language, thus equipping them to better understand their responsibilities as Canadian citizens.

League of Nations Society in Canada.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Ottawa, on Tuesday, February 7th, 1928. President Moore attended on behalf of the Congress, being again elected a member of the National Executive Committee of the Society. The aims of the Society are to promote international peace by making known throughout Canada the work of the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization. Propaganda along these lines has been energetically carried on during the year through the monthly bulletin of the Society and by public addresses, newspaper articles, etc.

By a successful campaign the membership has been increased by several thousands, many of our affiliated unions and Trades and Labor Councils having identified themselves with the work of the Society in their respective districts.

The sale of the publications of the International Labor Organization for which the Society is Canadian agent has also been considerably increased.

Through the efforts of the Society, provincial educational authorities have accepted for use in their schools a reader dealing with the development of international peace through the work of the League of Nations.

National and Provincial Safety Leagues.—During the past year the Congress has been represented on the Executive of the National Safety League by President Moore; on the Ontario Executive by Vice President James Simpson and on the Quebec Executive by Vice President J. T. Foster. A provincial section of the League has been formed in British Columbia, Secretary P. R. Bengough of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council taking an active part in the same.

Through the wide distribution of literature, public addresses, etc., the work of the Leagues, which is particularly to lessen traffic and industrial hazards, has been carried on throughout the year. It is interesting to note from the report of the Secretary of the Quebec League that employers generally are taking a much greater interest in the work of the League in endeavoring to reduce industrial accidents since the passing of the new Workmen's Compensation Act in that province.

Canadian Council on Immigration of Women.—This Council was originally formed in 1919 as an advisory body to the Department of Immigration with respect to matters affecting the immigration of women and children. The constitution provides for one representative each from fifteen national organizations, one of which is the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Each provincial government is also given representation.

After the formation of the Woman's Branch of the Immigration Department, the establishment of hostels, etc., had been completed in 1921, no further meetings of the Council were convened by the Department. During the last year the National Council of Women and a number of similar organizations urged that a further meeting should be held and in compliance with these requests a conference was convened in the Immigration Department at Ottawa, February 27th, 28th and 29th, at which the Congress was represented by President Tom Moore. A full report of this meeting has been published by the Federal Government and a summary of the same in the April issue of the Congress Journal.

While the matters discussed were primarily affecting women's immigration a number of them had general application to all immigration, such as the recruiting of labor, placements in Canada, medical examination overseas, etc.

The findings of the Conference were submitted to each of the organizations participating and your Executive, after examination, notified the Department of their concurrence with the same.

This meeting urged upon the Minister the continuation of the Canadian Council on Immigration of Women and that it should be called into conference not less than each alternate year. The other recommendations are dealt with in the section of our report on Immigration.

5. INTERNATIONAL.

While the American Federation of Labor and most of the international unions affiliate their Canadian membership to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada there are still a number having membership in Canada who have not yet taken this action. Efforts have been continued throughout the year, strongly supported by the Federation,

to secure these affiliations, resulting in the addition to our membership of the International Union of Elevator Constructors and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

Our affiliated organizations, with few exceptions, have vigorously carried on organizing activities in Canada. Though having to meet with the disruptive tactics and misleading propaganda of those who seek to replace international unions in Canada with other forms of organization considerable increases have in many instances been made in their membership, the most outstanding success being that of the A. F. of L. in securing the formation of local unions of automobile workers in Oshawa, Tilbury and the Border Cities.

During the past year there has been an extension of the practice of maintaining vice presidents, executive board members and general organizers, chosen from the Canadian membership, to carry on the work of the international unions in this country and we desire to express appreciation of the support and co-operation which the Congress has received from this source in its legislative activities and its efforts to increase the standing of the international trade union movement in Canada.

Trade Union Centres.—While overseas attending conferences of the I. L. O., etc., the respective members of your Executive have been enabled to meet personally with leaders of the trade union movement of a number of other countries. This has aided materially in the development of friendly relations between the trade union movements in those countries and Canada. Through this contact and subsequent correspondence much valuable information has been obtained. Likewise information on Canadian labor laws has been furnished upon request to the following countries: Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, Poland, Irish Free State, Germany and Sweden. This mutual interchange has been supplemented by an exchange of the Congress publications and those of a number of other countries resulting in a much more thorough understanding of the industrial conditions in Canada than previously obtained.

The invitation extended to include the Congress Journal in the Labor Section of the International Press Exhibition, being held this year at Cologne, was accepted and the required number of copies of our publication forwarded.

In addition to the exchange of fraternal delegates with the British Trades Union Congress, courteous invitations have been received to send representatives to the Congresses of a number of other countries. While these are deeply appreciated as demonstrating a sentiment of international good-will it has not been found possible to accept the same.

International Federation of Trade Unions.—The full report of the Fourth Ordinary Convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which was held concurrently with our own convention during August last year, has been published in book form. This may be obtained, along with all other publications of the I. F. T. U., from our offices at Ottawa.

Brother George R. Brunet, being overseas at the time as fraternal delegate from Canada to the British Trades Union Congress, was furnished credentials to the I. F. T. U. Convention and attended the same on our behalf. We wish to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of our movement for his courtesy in fulfilling this mission.

At this convention resolutions were adopted emphasizing the international demand in all countries for adoption of the Washington Eight Hour Convention, dealing with several phases of the economic situation of the workers, favoring an investigation of the I. F. T. U. as to the possibility of adopting some one specific language or auxiliary language to be used for the proceedings of the I. F. T. U., so as to avoid waste of time and money incidental to translations, and matters concerning the protection of women workers.

In addition considerable time was devoted to questions of an internal character, involving the reorganization of the Federation with particular respect to the removal of headquarters, changing the constitution of the General Council, the election of one general secretary instead of three as formerly, methods of giving international assistance in strikes and lockouts, and relationship with the international trade secretariats.

Since holding of the convention, considerable progress in giving effect to these recommendations has been made and it is gratifying to report that the Federation is now on a sound financial basis and with past difficulties removed is making progress in every other way.

In accordance with the changes in the constitution, your Executive has named President Moore and Secretary-Treasurer Draper as representatives of our Congress on the General Council. As the new constitution calls for the payment of affiliation fees in advance, the fees due from our Congress for both 1927 and 1928 have been paid during the current year.

Information obtained from the special inquiries and reports of the Federation and the news letters issued weekly have been of great value, items from the same being published frequently in our official publication, "The Canadian Congress Journal," and this has also been a useful channel in making known Canadian conditions to workers in other parts of the world.

The Federation rendered valuable assistance to the workers' group during the sessions of the I. L. O. having previously compiled much valuable information respecting the several matters on the agenda.

American Association for Labor Legislation.—The 21st annual meeting of this association was held in Washington, December 27th to 30th, 1927. The two outstanding items discussed were, the social cost of illness and old age, and new developments in social insurance. At this meeting President Moore was again re-elected a member of the Advisory Committee, the Minister of Labor for Canada, the Hon. Peter Heenan, being also added to this committee.

The quarterly publications of the Association have published a number of valuable articles on the development in the U.S.A. and Canada of legislation concerning old age pensions, unemployment and sickness insurance, workmen's compensation, etc., including one contributed by Secretary-Treasurer Draper on "Social Insurance and Old Age Pensions in Canada." These have materially aided building up public opinion favorable to these measures. A particularly timely and valuable contribution in this regard was that on "Misleading Propaganda Against Quebec Proposal for State Fund Insurance," published in the December 1927 "Review," and reproduced in the February 1928 issue of the Congress Journal.

International Labor Organization.—Since our last convention members of your Executive have been present at two meetings of the governing body and the 11th annual conference of the organization. These meetings have been fully dealt with in articles appearing in the "Congress Journal" and therefore only a condensed summary of the 11th Session of the annual conference is herewith submitted.

Prior to the holding of this conference strong efforts were made by the officers of the "All-Canadian Congress of Labor" to have one or more of their number appointed as workers' representatives but the Canadian Government reaffirmed its previous decision that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was the proper body to make these nominations, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The sessions of the Conference opened on Wednesday, May 30th, and concluded on June 16th, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Chief Government Delegate from the Argentine Republic, being unanimously elected to the post of president with Mr. MacWhite (Government, Irish Free State), M. Vogel (Employers, Germany), and Tom Moore (Workers, Canada), as Vice Presidents. Forty-six countries were represented by 148 delegates and 190 substitutes or advisers, this being an increase of three countries, 9 delegates and 6 advisers over the representation of last year.

The Canadian delegation was composed as follows:—For the Government: Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, with Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A., Winnipeg, Mr. T. J. Coughlan, Ottawa, Mr. O. Fillion, Montreal and Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Kenora, as advisers. For

the Employers: Mr. H. H. Champ, Vice President, Steel Company of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, as delegate, and Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, representative Canadian Manufacturers' Association as adviser. For the Workers: Mr. Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as delegate, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, Vice President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and President Federated Shop Crafts, as adviser.

The agenda contained two official items in addition to consideration of the Director's report and a number of resolutions. One of these items, "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," was down for first reading and decision as to whether a draft convention and recommendation should be submitted for consideration at the next session. The other item, "Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery," was under consideration for the second time, a questionnaire to be taken as the basis of a draft convention having been decided upon at the 1927 session. The decisions of the Conference may be summarized as follows:

By vote of 76 to 21 the Conference adopted a draft convention respecting the creation or maintenance of minimum wage fixing machinery in trades, particularly home working trades, to be determined by each state.

By a vote of 81 to 18 a recommendation embodying general guiding principles for the application of such machinery.

By unanimous vote the Conference adopted a draft questionnaire relating to the prevention of industrial accidents in general, replies of governments to same to form the basis of discussion at the 1929 session.

By unanimous vote a draft questionnaire concerning the protection against accidents to workers employed in loading and unloading of ships was adopted.

By unanimous vote the Conference decided to seek the opinion of the Joint Maritime Commission on the maritime aspects of any proposed draft convention concerning protection of workers loading and unloading ships.

By unanimous vote the conference decided in favor of the appointment of a Joint Committee of Governments, employers and workers to study the question of coupling accidents on railways, with special reference to the use of automatic couplings.

By unanimous vote a resolution was adopted outlining the steps which should be taken to assist the 'safety first' movement.

By unanimous vote the Conference recommended that the International Labor Office should be authorized to continue its comparative study of national safety legislation.

By unanimous vote the conclusions of the Committee appointed to examine the annual reports of the governments on measures taken to give effect to conventions ratified by them was adopted.

By unanimous vote the Conference adopted several amendments to the standing orders relating to substitute delegates, etc., and also a number of amendments to the "standing clauses" of draft conventions respecting registration of ratifications, etc., and the governing body requested to further consider the question of revision of conventions.

The Conference adopted, in most cases unanimously, resolutions in favor of enquiries into the causes which impede production, industrial relations, the effects of rationalization on conditions of employment, housing conditions, dangers to motor vehicle drivers, risks attending one man driving of locomotives, collective bargaining in agriculture, re-education and re-employment of disabled persons and conditions of work in the textile industry.

Resolutions were also adopted with regard to collaboration with voluntary associations for the support of the organization, freedom of association, calendar reform, the observance of Article 405 of the Peace Treaty, and the establishment of national labor departments.

Resolutions relating to official languages were referred to the governing body.

The governing body is composed of twelve representatives of governments, six representatives of workers and six representatives of employers, elected by their respective groups, the period of office being three years. In the election of the governing body for the next three year term Canada retained two seats, one in the government group as one of the eight countries of chief industrial importance and one in the workers' group, President Moore being re-elected as one of the workers' representatives.

A full report of the Conference was published in the August issue of the "Congress Journal" and the July issue of the "Labor Gazette."

An important feature of the work of the International Labor office is the gathering and furnishing of information respecting the progress of labor legislation throughout the world and the undertaking of special inquiries into matters particularly affecting the social and economic conditions of workers. This service has been very efficiently carried on during the past year and been found of great value, not only to labor organizations but also to governments and other public bodies.

The annual Conferences, by bringing together people from different countries, are assisting materially in maintaining world peace, providing as they do a common meeting ground where peoples of all races have an opportunity to learn to appreciate each other and an international forum for the open discussion of subjects of vital importance to workers everywhere and by a world-wide circulation of the views there expressed, helping materially in the progressive march of civilization.

6. OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The policy adopted by our Edmonton Convention of withholding seeking amendments pending the securing of more general adoption of the Federal-Provincial Old Age Pension Act throughout the Dominion has met with considerable success. During the past year Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Yukon Territory adopted the Old Age Pension measure passed by the Dominion Parliament during the session of 1927, thus bringing all of Western Canada under the scheme with the exception of the Province of Alberta, British Columbia having put the Act into

effect on October 1st, 1927. Pressure has also been brought to bear by our Provincial Executives and Federations upon the Governments in other provinces and a constant campaign for this legislation carried on. In this the Labor Movement has been well supported by a number of other organized bodies whose work brings them into contact with the problems of the aged needy.

Largely through the efforts of labor representatives, resolutions urging upon the Ontario Government the adoption of this legislation were passed by a large number of municipal councils in Ontario. On the motion of Controller Jos. Gibbons, Toronto, a resolution of this nature was adopted by the annual conference of the Union of Ontario Municipalities and later presented by that body to the Ontario Government.

Resulting from these co-operative activities, the Ontario Government has appointed a commissioner to make a survey of the province as a preliminary step upon which legislation might be based. Early in August the Nova Scotia Government also appointed a commissioner for the same purpose.

Because of the twenty years' residence qualification of the Federal-Provincial Act and the necessity of many workers moving from one province to another during that period to secure employment, the full benefits of the measure can only be obtained by numbers of pensioners when it becomes law in every province. For this reason it is essential that care should be taken that legislation introduced in other provinces follows closely the provisions of the Federal Act and does not set up any additional residence qualifications.

The Act has been in operation in the Province of British Columbia a sufficient period of time to secure statistical information respecting the same. The following extracts are taken from the report of the Government of that Province for the six months period from its inception on October 1st, 1927, to the end of the fiscal year March 31st, 1928.

During that period \$262,904.04 has been paid to 2,712 pensioners, this being an average payment of \$17.43 per month. This number represents nearly half of one percent of the total population and 27.6 of those over seventy years of age. Of the pensioners 1,579 are males, and 1,133 females. The British-born subjects total 2,514, naturalized, 161, and those who are British by marriage 37.

Native born Canadians comprise 1,182 of the total; those born in England 866; in Scotland, 269 and in Ireland 128. There is one native of Wales who draws a pension. Other areas within the British Empire which are represented by only one pensioner in British Columbia are India, the Bahamas, British Guiana, Gibraltar, Labrador, New Zealand and South Africa. One Oriental draws his monthly pension.

With the extension of the Act to the Yukon Territory and payment of pensions commencing in Saskatchewan on May 1st and in Manitoba

on September 1st, many of the above will have their pensions added to by amounts proportionate to their residence in either or all of these districts, which again will be supplemented as the measure becomes into operation in other provinces until every pensioner receives the full benefits stipulated in the Federal measure.

7. MIGRATION.

With the continued improvement in industrial activity during the past year, coupled with the possibility of another record crop being garnered in Western Canada, immigration agencies of all kinds have been increasingly active during the year.

Your Executive has watched these movements closely and used every means at their disposal to expose attempts made to mislead intending immigrants as to true conditions existing in Canada and also to protect the standards of Canadian workers from being broken down through the importation of workers from overseas countries for whom no reasonable opportunity of employment exists.

Continual efforts have been put forth to secure compliance with the legislative and administrative changes incorporated in our legislative programme, detailed reference to which is made in Items 1 and 2 of this Report. The most outstanding accomplishment in this respect is the legislation enacted which repeals the amendments made during the 1919 session of Parliament regarding power of deportation without trial of British-born Canadian citizens.

It is not possible in a report of this nature to review all of the many activities carried on, a number of which have already been brought to the attention of our membership through statements widely circulated in the Daily Press, or by articles published in the 'Canadian Congress Journal.' It is hoped, however, that the following references, though far from being a complete record, will be sufficient to give an idea of the work done in connection with immigration during the year.

The complete immigration programme, as adopted at the Edmonton Convention, was submitted to the Government in addition to which, interviews were held with a number of Senators and Members of Parliament to further explain the numerous items included therein.

The section referring to the prohibition of contract labor and other sections concerning the assuring of employment were taken up with the Employment Service Council by our representatives thereon.

Items from this programme introduced by your representative at the conference of the Council on Immigration of Women were accepted as part of the conference agenda whilst the whole of the policies enumerated therein were explained to the British Commonwealth Labor Conference held in London, England, by the delegates of the Congress in attendance there.

Though no representative of the Congress was called to give evidence before the Committee on Immigration and Colonization of the House of Commons, as many as possible of the members of the committee were informed as to the policies of the Congress on migration matters.

Wide publicity was obtained, both in Canada and Great Britain, for the protest issued against the importation of 10,000 British workers to assist in the work in the western harvest fields, and though it is reported that 8,500 of these ultimately emigrated we are convinced that our prompt action in this matter resulted in conditions being demanded by the Canadian authorities, particularly with respect to providing for their return to Great Britain, which will be found of material benefit to the men concerned when they have concluded their employment in the harvest fields. Notwithstanding this, great numbers will undoubtedly find themselves driven into our industrial centres and no language is too strong to denounce any scheme which brings immigrants to Canada, ostensibly for farm work, at this late period of the year, when most farm work and other seasonal occupations are drawing to a close, thus forcing them into keen competition with resident Canadian labor for the few jobs available during the whole of the winter months.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Employment Service Council was also secured to consider this matter resulting in strong representations unfavourable to the importation from Overseas of harvest labor being submitted to the Minister of Labor.

In the section of this report dealing with legislation, reference will be found to the several recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee which sat during the last session. It will be noted that the committee agrees with labor's demand that the responsibility for immigration should rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada; the Provincial authorities assisting in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants. The adoption of this recommendation would do much to remove the many abuses which exist under the present system of allowing innumerable semi-public and private agencies to carry on the work of recruiting immigrants not only creating confusion and unnecessary cost through overlapping in their work but also in too many cases being governed by the desire for profit rather than by the good which would accrue to the immigrant or to the needs of Canada.

This Committee also endorsed medical examination of immigrants in the British Isles instead of at the port of entry and whilst recommending that extension of the immigration of teen age boys up to 19 years of age apparently agreed that there should be no relaxation in the regulations prohibiting the entry of unaccompanied children under the age of 14.

The Committee made favorable recommendations in respect to the providing of opportunities for those already in Canada to participate in

land settlement schemes. It also recognized the desirability of strengthening the regulations respecting so-called assured employment, recommending that an annual return be made to Parliament giving full particulars as to the number so admitted, names of persons making applications, etc.

The present agreement which entitles the railways to recruit non-British immigrants in Central European countries was unfavorably commented upon and a recommendation made that this agreement should not be renewed and that for the remainder of the term of its operation that it should be confined to specified relations of individuals now engaged in farming in Canada.

The Conference of the Council on Immigration of Women also endorsed many of the items included in the immigration policies of the Congress, their findings including the following which are worthy of mention:

"The Government to take measures to increase the responsibility of both nominators and nominees for due performance of the obligations indicated on the forms, so that abuses now apparent in the system may disappear."

"That the Council heartily approves the increased co-operation which is now apparent between the Federal Government and Provincial Governments in regard to immigration and settlement and urges a still closer co-ordination of effort between the Department of Immigration and the employment service of Canada in the placement of newcomers."

"That the Council has heard with interest, reports of various schemes for the training and settlement of juveniles, both Canadian and British, in farm life; and urges that the Provincial Governments should take the steps necessary to develop, in connection with the Federal Government, further training and settlement schemes for Canadian children."

"That the Council recognizes the misleading character of some of the literature and publicity used to attract immigrants to Canada; and would strongly support the Government in any feasible efforts to prevent the exploitation of the immigrant by such means, which can only result in disappointment to individuals and ultimately in checking the flow of desirable immigration to Canada."

"That the Council approves the regulation prohibiting the immigration of unaccompanied children of school age and would urge the Government to make this regulation permanent."

"That the Council heartily approves the recent action by the Government in placing Canadian medical officers overseas in order to give physical and mental examinations to prospective immigrants as near their homes as possible; and, in view of the recent suspension of the sailing permit requirements, urges that this policy should be extended to apply to civil examination of all immigrants as soon as practicable."

"That special attention should be given by the constituent bodies of this Council to the questions of assisted and reduced passage schemes."

"The Council would recommend to the Department of Immigration the examination of the possibility of extending the benefits of colonization to those already in Canada."

Further endorsements of the immigration policies of the Congress appear in the survey on juvenile immigration made by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, and published during March last. In this report particular mention is made of the need for extended supervision over juvenile immigrants especially in regard to terms of employment.

Another section strongly recommends the development of friendly co-operation between the Federal Department of Immigration and the Provincial Departments of Child Welfare, Labor and Agriculture, particularly with respect to the placing and subsequent supervision of juvenile immigrants. This report recommends that Canadian boys should be given the same opportunity in respect to farm training as those from Overseas countries. The Council is also strongly on record against the immigration of children under the school leaving age, and in favor of the medical examination of immigrants as near their homes as possible.

Certain phases of the immigration question which interlock with the problem of unemployment in this country were also dealt with by President Moore when he appeared before the Parliamentary Committee dealing with the question of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance, the opinion being voiced that if industry was made to bear the cost of unemployment there would be considerable restriction of the desire to bring immigrants to this country unless there was a genuine demand for their labor.

From all of the above it will be noted that much progress has been made towards getting Labor's policies more generally understood and accepted by important public bodies. Events which have transpired during the past year have demonstrated the soundness of labor's immigration policies, and the advisability of reiterating the numerous items adopted at our Edmonton Convention and included in the legislative programme as presented to the Government in January last, with the exception of the one item previously referred to on which favorable action has already been taken.

8. CANADIAN CONGRESS JOURNAL.

This is the seventh year of publication of the Canadian Congress Journal and in accordance with past practice a brief summary of matters connected with its issue is herewith submitted.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the sole owner of this Journal, no individual having any financial interest whatsoever in the same. Last year we were able to reduce the indebtedness incurred during the first few years of publication from \$5,000 to \$4,000 and by continued careful management further reduction will be possible this year.

We find it again necessary to appeal to our membership to give this

Journal the support it is rightfully entitled to, either by becoming individual subscribers or by having their organizations avail themselves of the special bulk subscription offer of eight copies for \$10.00 or four copies for \$5.00.

By further extending the circulation it should be possible to clear off all old obligations and ensure the continuance of the present high standard of the publication. The wider its circle of readers becomes the greater the assistance it is in a position to render to the entire Labor Movement.

The Labor press is an essential part of the modern trade union movement and in this respect no publication exercises a wider influence than our official organ 'The Canadian Congress Journal.'

9. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE.

The important question of 'unemployment and sickness insurance' was under consideration during the last session of Parliament, a special committee being appointed to deal with the same. A summary of the committee's findings is included in Item 2 of this report under the caption 'Legislation' and it will be noted that whilst agreeing to the general principle, the committee recommended that the agreement of the provinces should be secured before any legislative action is taken. It is, therefore, important that the incoming Provincial Executive Committees and Provincial Federations of Labor should make representations to their respective Governments to secure their full co-operation to the end that a uniform national plan of unemployment and sickness insurance may be brought into effect at an early date.

At the invitation of the Parliamentary Committee, President Moore presented the views of the organized workers as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In addition to answering a number of verbal questions he submitted the following official memorandum reviewing Labor's policies on the matter:—

Memorandum on Insurance Against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity Submitted to the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations.

Ottawa, Ont., April 19th, 1928.

The question of protecting wage earners against losses caused by unemployment, sickness and invalidity has been given considerable attention from time to time at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and it is the views of the organized workers, represented in that body, that I have endeavored to briefly summarize in this memorandum.

Whilst full information as to the composition of the membership of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is published annually by the Federal Department of Labor in 'Labor Organization in Canada,' the

following short statement may be helpful to the Committee to enable them to understand the widespread source from which the views herein presented originate.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is a Dominion-wide organization including workers of both sexes engaged in practically all of the industrial occupations (skilled and unskilled—manual and clerical) carried on in Canada. These are divided into some sixty national and international unions having approximately 1,500 local units and about 150,000 members located in the industrial centres of all the provinces of the Dominion.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada holds the view that all social legislation of the nature now being dealt with should be of a Federal character as otherwise many workers are denied the benefits of the same because of the difficulty of establishing the requisite provincial residence qualifications, etc., owing to the transient nature of their employment.

Notwithstanding these views it has been found necessary, in some cases, because of the provisions of the British North America Act, to make representations to Provincial Governments with the result that such remedial measures as workmen's compensation, providing payments not only for accidents but in some cases industrial diseases, etc., have been obtained. In addition, through Provincial-Federal co-operation, old age pensions have been made possible and brought into effect in several provinces and likewise an Employment Service established which has done much towards reducing the volume of unemployment by providing freer and greater facilities of securing employment.

It is the studied opinion of the Trades and Labor Congress that any scheme of unemployment insurance, to be effective and of real value to the wage earners, must be a Federal one. The view has been presented to the Government on a number of occasions, having been incorporated in the Platform of Principles of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in 1921. This contention has been given support by the Government. During the 1921 session Parliament had placed before it Privy Council Order No. 2722, dealing with a report from the Minister of Justice in reference to a number of draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference (League of Nations) at its first annual meeting held at Washington, D.C., October-November, 1919. Amongst these were two of particular application to the present inquiry concerning which the Order-in-Council says:—

(a) Draft Convention concerning unemployment:—The Minister is further of opinion, seeing that the principal object of this convention is the establishment of a national system of employment agencies under the control of a central authority that the Dominion is the proper authority to give effect to the proposals of the convention. The project does not appear to be attended by any question of legislative competence, because legislative sanction would not seem to be essential to the attainment of the objects in view. There are objects which, it is conceived, the Government may competently carry out as an executive measure, provided the necessary parliamentary appropriation be available. It is observed in this connection, that the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Chapter 21, Statutes of Canada, 1918, may be largely utilized for the purpose of carrying out the proposals of the convention except with respect to that referring to unemployment insurance, which at the present time has no application to Canada.

(b) Recommendation dealing with Unemployment Insurance:—

The Minister observes that the experience of other countries has demonstrated that a system of unemployment insurance, in order to be effective and successful, must be merely ancillary or complementary to a system of labor exchanges, the whole being adapted to the principal function of finding work for unemployed insured workmen. In this view, unemployment insurance has a pronounced federal aspect, and on the whole, the Minister thinks the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance is competent to the Dominion in the exercise of its residuary legislative power with relation to the peace, order and good government of Canada."

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations (1919) (Par. 34-35-36) puts unemployment and the fear of unemployment first as the chief cause of industrial unrest and makes the following definite findings and recommendation:—

"But supplying the unemployed men with suitable work for the present will not entirely solve the problem. Before the laborer can be made contented the haunting fear of unemployment must be removed from his mind."

"This is something which affects all wage earners, but more especially the casual laborer. He can never be sure just when his employment will terminate and he will be left without the means of subsistence."

"Unemployment may arise from other causes than the loss of his job. He may be incapacitated by sickness, invalidity, or old age. Very few laborers are able, out of their earnings, to make provision for these contingencies. We recommend to your Government the question of making some provision by a system of State Social Insurance for those who through no fault of their own are unable to work, whether the inability arises from lack of opportunity, sickness, invalidity or old age. Such insurance would remove the spectre of fear which now haunts the wage earner and make him a more contented and better citizen."

Though much could undoubtedly be done to reduce the volume of unemployment (and the Trades and Labor Congress has made many suggestions to proper authorities from time to time and participated in numerous conferences with that object in view) the consensus of opinion, not only in Canada but also in other industrial countries, seems to be that no actual solution of the problem has been found and that unemployment is likely to continue to exist. Many factors enter into this, the most recent one to be given general recognition by statisticians, Government authorities and others, being that machinery is displacing human labor at a much faster pace than the consuming power of the masses is increasing.

Under present day conditions every industrial wage worker is constantly exposed to the hazard of unemployment. The duration of a job may not depend upon his efficiency, workmanship or loyalty but is often more dependent upon the personnel, production, marketing and financial policies of business management.

As the responsibility for unemployment thus rests largely with industry the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada holds the opinion that the cost of unemployment insurance should be placed primarily on industry though it is recognized that Government has also some responsibility to participate.

Unemployment insurance is the most practical way to deal with the problem of unemployment for the following specific reasons:—

1. It will tend to reduce the volume of unemployment by

(a) Stabilizing purchasing power of the workers and thus continuing to provide employment to thousands who would otherwise be added to the ranks of the unemployed.

(b) Inducing greater effort towards co-ordination of seasonal activities.

(c) Leading to the employment of labor already in Canada instead of the seeking of immigrant supplies of same.

(d) Better budgeting of work so as to reduce the peak period of employment and subsequent periods of depression.

2. It would give protection to the worker and his family and prevent the demoralization which often occurs when, through inability to obtain employment, workers are compelled to depend upon charity.

3. It will reveal actual facts concerning the amount and causes of unemployment, thus providing valuable information essential to the prevention of unemployment.

In Canada at the present time there are no reliable statistics on these matters, the information furnished by the Bureau of Statistics and the Employment Bureaus only give indication of the trend of employment whilst that furnished by trade unions is, in most cases, only an estimate.

4. It will make higher living standards possible and assist in decreasing industrial unrest.

5. It will reduce waste.

During times of extreme distress Federal and Provincial Governments have expended large sums of money to provide temporary relief. Municipalities have also tried to cope with the situation. In nearly all these cases modern methods of efficiency have been abandoned. Likewise, the waste which often occurs by overlapping, etc., in attempting to provide relief, through private agencies, would be eliminated through a properly organized system of State Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Insurance is no longer an experiment, and Canada can benefit by the experience of other countries in deciding as to the methods of administration, collection of funds, etc., which would be most suitable to this country.

The subject of the present inquiry covers a very wide field and it is recognized that this memorandum has only dealt very briefly with a few of what are considered the most outstanding features of this very important matter. I wish to assure you, however, that Organized Labor, as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is willing to give the fullest possible co-operation to the end that legislation will be enacted that will provide relief from the misery and suffering caused by the losses incurred through unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

10. TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP.

While Parliament was in session Premier King made known the intention of the Government to discontinue Federal aid towards technical education at the expiration, in March next, of the Technical Education Act of 1919. Answering inquiries on this subject on April 23rd he said in part:—

"We feel that if we establish scientific and industrial research laboratories on the scale which is intended—and the decision was reached after discussion with the provinces themselves—we are going as far as we should be expected to go in dealing in a combined way with scientific research and technical education."

"The aid given under the Technical Education Act does not expire until 1929. It was two or three years ago that the first notification was sent to the provinces that on the expiry of the present act its provisions would not be renewed."

"It is only part of the broader policy of seeking to have the provinces continue to deal with matters coming primarily within their own jurisdiction, a practice which came to be subject to some considerable variation only during the war period." Again on May 4th he added:—

With respect to grants for technical education the government has under consideration a policy similar to that adopted with respect to grants for road and highway construction at the time those grants expired under the statute by which they were provided. That is to say, in the last few years where provinces have not made use of the opportunity which they have had the government will be prepared to consider extending the time for them. I think my hon. friend may rely upon the extension being considered favorably."

To a further question put on May 15th as to whether the Government intended to make these grants to the provinces, Premier King made the definite reply:—

"The Government does not intend to introduce any new legislation." (Hansard, page 3164).

The Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of the Province of Ontario, took direct issue with Premier King on this matter when, in a Press statement, published on May 12th, he said:—

"The Technical Education Act passed by the Dominion in 1919, did not encroach on the prerogative of the provinces. It did not assume to take control of any schools; it left the responsibility for the administration of technical schools strictly to the provinces, to which it belongs by constitutional right."

"The act was, in fact, a financial measure dealing with federal funds. It undertook to use federal money to promote and assist technical education in Canada. In other words, the Dominion sought to induce the provinces and the municipalities, on the assurance of federal assistance, to undertake a very expensive service to the country, on a larger scale than would otherwise be possible."

Unless the Government can be induced to change its attitude in this matter it is abundantly clear that the whole cost of technical education will, after March next, rest upon the municipalities and provincial governments and there is grave danger that this will not only restrict further development of this form of education but may lead to a serious curtailment of the same. Without doubt it will seriously check, at a critical period, the splendid progress made during the past ten years whereby opportunity is being provided for those entering our industries to obtain the technical education necessary to enable them to compete equally

with workers of other lands. The government reports for the year ending June, 1927, show that 96,682 pupils were taking advantage of the facilities provided for technical education by 170 municipalities.

It is not necessary to repeat here Labor's arguments for the re-enactment of this legislation. These were reviewed in last year's report; incorporated in the brief on the subject presented to the government at the annual interview and have been dealt with extensively in a number of issues of the Canadian Congress Journal.

Immediately the government made its decision known many of our Trades Councils and affiliated organizations forwarded resolutions protesting against the same to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Labor and their local representatives in the Federal Parliament.

We would recommend that this policy be further pursued and also that the incoming Executive Council, Provincial Executive Committees and Federations of Labor continue their best efforts with their respective governments to have the Technical Education Act* of 1919 re-enacted at the next session of Parliament.

It is encouraging to note that resolutions supporting Labor's attitude on this matter have also been passed by many municipalities and school authorities in all parts of the Dominion and further co-operation from this source should also be sought.

The training of apprentices is a subject closely allied with that of technical education and on this matter progress of a satisfactory nature has been made, especially in the Province of Ontario where an apprenticeship bill has been passed. This bill was proposed, jointly, by representatives of building trades unions affiliated with the Congress and representatives of the Canadian Association of Building and Construction Industries and is the outcome of the voluntary effort made to encourage apprenticeship training under proper control carried on during the previous year.

The purpose of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act is to promote the establishment of a permanent system of apprentice training in the industries of the province. Provision is made for the appointment of a provincial committee composed of an equal number of employers and employees who will advise the Minister of Labor on all matters concerning conditions governing apprenticeship. Committees within the various trades may also be set up for the purpose of arranging terms of contract affecting rate of wages and hours of labor; the number of apprentices who may be employed by each employer; courses of training, etc., etc. Members of all committees are to serve without remuneration but are to be allowed travelling and living expenses. The appointment of an inspector is provided for who will supervise the carrying out of the provisions of the Act and generally assist in promoting and establishing systems of training in any industry in collaboration with the educational authorities.

Whilst applying to certain designated trades in the building industry, viz: bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, painting and decorating, and plastering, any trade in any industry may be brought within the provisions of the Act by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in Council.

Employment of minors in trades coming under the Act is prohibited for a longer period than three months, except under contract of apprenticeship and such contracts must not be for a period of less than two years and are subject to approval of the provincial committee and the inspector. The inspector may refuse to register any contract which is not, in his opinion, for the benefit of the apprentice. Provision is made for cancellation of contracts and for the purpose of transfer to other employers, etc. Courses of part or full time training in an educational institution as may, by regulation, be prescribed under the Act shall conform with the Adolescent School Attendance Act, and the Vocational Educational Act. Penalties of from \$10.00 to \$100.00 are provided for violations of the act.

The administration of the act is placed under the direction of the Minister of Labor. Mr. A. W. Crawford, recently of the Technical Education Branch of the Federal Department of Labor has been appointed inspector and the provincial apprenticeship committee already set up. Labor is represented on this by John W. Bruce, General Organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Toronto; James F. Marsh, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and James Ward, Vice-President, Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Toronto. Local and district committees are now in process of formation.

11. UNION LABELS.

Following up the formation of the Advisory Council, composed of the Canadian representatives of the Label Trades Organizations and reported upon last year, a meeting of the same was convened in Ottawa on April 23rd, 1928. J. J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L. was present on this occasion and a full discussion took place as to how to give the fullest possible assistance to union label activity in Canada.

Reports were received as to the progress made in registering the labels of the various organizations, any difficulties met with in obtaining the same having been successfully overcome.

Appreciation was expressed of the assistance rendered by the officers of the Congress in respect to this matter. Various ways in which the Congress might be of further aid to the Label Trades Organizations and also the Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L., without duplicating the work of the latter, were frankly discussed and certain proposals connected therewith are, we understand, receiving the favorable consideration of the officers of the Department.

The opinion was unanimously expressed that much value accrued from these meetings and it was recommended that the Council should be maintained as an advisory body to the Congress Executive on label matters.

The seal of the Congress has been registered under the Trade Mark and Designs Act as amended respecting union labels during the 1927 session of Parliament, the official certificate being received on May 19th, 1928. This protects the Congress against the misuse of the emblem on any literature, publications, charters of affiliation or similar official matters unless issued by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

12. HOURS OF LABOR AND HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The constantly increasing productivity of machinery, coupled with the desire for more leisure time in which to 'live' in the true sense, have been the primary causes of the trade union movement seeking in several ways to reduce the hours of labor. The first of these was the movement for the eight hour day and in more recent years by efforts to establish the five-day week and to secure holidays with pay.

In these matters progress has first been made by collective agreement. Though this is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of each of our affiliated organizations, the success attained has paved the way for legislative demands on the part of the Congress.

In Canada the eight hour day is generally in effect in the building trades, printing trades, mining, railroads, clothing industry and other industries where the workers are well organized. Though strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Federal and Provincial Governments for legislation fixing eight hours as the maximum work day, the Province of British Columbia is the only one that has, so far, enacted general legislation on this matter, though clauses establishing the eight hour day have been secured covering special industries, such as mining, in several other provinces.

It is only during the past two years that the movement for the five day week has been seriously undertaken and already a number of organizations, mostly in the building trades, have negotiated agreements providing for the same.

Holidays with pay is another means whereby hours may be reduced, employment more evenly distributed and opportunity for recreation and relaxation provided. In most industrial countries this movement has spread very rapidly since the termination of the war, legislation making the same compulsory having been enacted in Austria, Finland, Latvia, Poland, Soviet Russia, Czecho Slovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Spain and Switzerland. This varies considerably in its form, in some instances covering all workers and in others only specified classes. In Canada the only groups covered by legislative enactment are those employed in the Civil Service.

By collective agreement holidays with pay have been established for large groups of workers in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain, Rumania and Switzerland. In Canada it has long been the practice of public bodies and most large corporations to grant holidays with pay to their administrative and clerical forces, but it is only during the past two or three years that the system has been extended to their mechanical staffs, the most notable advance in this direction being the granting, during the past year, of one week's holidays with pay by the C.N.R. to those members of the federated shop trades organizations participating in the joint co-operative management plan.

Whilst no records are available as to the number actually receiving holidays with pay, in a survey made by the I.L.O. it was estimated that in Europe at the end of 1926, some 19,000,000 workers (approximately 40% of the whole number) are entitled to an annual holiday with pay, either by law or collective agreement. In Canada, in addition to the thirty to thirty-five thousand federal civil servants, who receive eighteen days statutory leave with pay annually, over 10,000 employed by the government in certain departments at 'prevailing rates' are also granted holidays with pay. In addition, a large number of employees of provincial governments and a number of industrial corporations have similar arrangements in force.

All of these three measures to reduce hours of labor have been endorsed by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at different times and requests for the enactment of legislation making compulsory the granting of holidays with pay and the observance of the eight hour work day have been incorporated in the legislative programmes presented to the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The inclusion of these measures in the policies of the Congress, has, we believe, materially aided in extending their application to large numbers of workers and they should continue to receive the utmost support of our affiliated membership.

13. ECONOMIC COUNCILS.

Information gathered from an inquiry carried out by the International Federation of Trade Unions shows that the trades union movement is playing an increasingly important part in the framing of legislation in many countries. Through participation in the work of national economic councils, a direct influence is being exercised in the shaping of legislation before it enters the stage of parliamentary discussion. These councils have already been established by legislation or decrees in Austria, Belgium, Czecho Slovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Yugoslavia and Sweden, whilst in Memel, Poland and Rumania similar legislation has been passed but not yet put into effect. In Switzerland extra-parliamentary commissions on which workers and employers are both

represented are often created to examine bills and decrees before they are presented to Parliament. Developments in Great Britain are leading in a similar direction as is evidenced by the published decisions of the Mond Conferences.

These national economic councils vary in their authority and functions though in general they are of an advisory nature to the different government departments. Practically all of them are constituted of three groups named by employers' associations, trade unions and the government respectively.

At the time the National Industrial Conference was held in Ottawa in 1919, suggestions were informally discussed that arising therefrom some similar form of national council might be established. Subsequent to this conference a special commission met to deal with the question of securing uniformity of labor laws throughout Canada and at a later date the Government called a conference of representatives of employers, trade unions and other bodies to deal with the question of 'winter unemployment.' These conferences only discussed questions in a general way, however, and were not asked to deal with any specific piece of legislation.

In addition to this the Employment Service Council of Canada, the Dominion Council of Health and the National Research Council, on all three of which labor has representation, have been set up by legislative enactment as advisory bodies to the Departments of Labor, Health and Trade and Commerce respectively.

The majority of trade union opinion in other countries is favorable to these councils and the possible establishment of a national economic council in Canada is a matter to which your Executive has given considerable thought. Before making any pronouncement upon so important a question it is considered advisable to have an expression of opinion from this convention as to the best policy to pursue in respect to this subject.

14. LEGAL STATUS OF TRADE UNIONS.

The legal status of trade unions was dealt with in a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Raney in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario on February 11th, 1928. The case being dealt with was an action entered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (Toronto locals) against the Toronto Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association to enforce an agreement made between the union and the employers in 1925. The union also claimed heavy damages for loss of employment caused their members during the dispute which occurred at the time.

In the decision handed down Mr. Justice Raney entered very fully into a number of questions concerning the legal status of trade unions and the extent to which the law failed to conform with public policy, ultimately concluding that on strictly legal grounds the union had no case against the employers and therefore dismissing the case without costs.

The legal argument centered largely upon the status of the union as

an unincorporated body, whilst the employers' association was incorporated. In the course of the judgment Mr. Justice Raney referred to the Trade Union Act of Canada (R.S.C. 1927 c. 202), and expressed the opinion that as far as that Act gives protection against criminal prosecution the unions are better protected by the Criminal Code of Canada, but as far as it purports to deal with property and civil rights by removing the Common law disability of registered trade unions to make contracts the Act would appear to be clearly *ultra vires*.

This decision would appear to be based upon those sections of the B.N.A. giving the provinces jurisdiction over property and civil rights. Continuing his judgment Mr. Justice Raney pointed out that as under the Ontario Provincial jurisdiction there is no specific law respecting trade unions that the British law of 1872 prevails. From this he proceeded to review a number of decisions of the British Privy Council and it is upon one of these *Russell vs. the Amalgamated Carpenters* (1912), that his final judgment is made. In that case the union claimed exemption from certain legal obligations on the ground of being an illegal society and in restraint of trade and Mr. Justice Raney considered this to be the most comparable case to the one dealt with and accepted it as a precedent.

The policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has always been one of opposition to the incorporation of trade unions. It is interesting to note that according to the above decision, even had the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union been incorporated, thus bringing it within the scope of the Federal Trade Unions Act, it would not, in Mr. Justice Raney's opinion, because of the unconstitutionality of that Act, have altered the status of the union in any sense whatever.

It would be of no value in this short report to attempt to compare this judgment with others rendered in other parts of Canada touching upon the legal status of unincorporated trade unions. It is desired to point out, however, that in the opinion of your Executive Council this judgment does not make continuance of trade unions illegal or in any way challenge their right to negotiate on the part of their membership and enter into voluntary agreement with employers for the establishment of specific conditions of employment.

Having now learned that the Courts are of no value in such cases unions will, undoubtedly, continue in the future, as in the past, to work for industrial stability by organizing workers to the fullest possible extent, negotiating agreements wherever possible and depending upon the integrity of those entering into the same and upon their own power to enforce them in case of violations.

15. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS AND CONCLUSION.

1. **Legislative Programme.**—Many of the items which were included in our 1927 legislative programme still remain in the forefront of legislation being urged by the Congress, but there being no developments con-

cerning them during the past year no special reference is made to them in the preceding sections of this report. Without enumerating these we would recommend that such as continue to be of immediate concern to our movement be again incorporated in the legislative programme to be presented to the Government by the incoming Executive.

2. Toronto Carpenters' Strike.—Following correspondence with the Toronto Building Trades Council, the Executive Council of the Congress held a special session in Toronto on October 22nd, 1927, conferring with representatives of the respective international unions involved in the strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and supported by other building trades unions against the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Canada. In view of the activity of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor in support of the Amalgamated Carpenters and also because of the action of the employers in securing an interim injunction prohibiting other trades assisting the carpenters by withdrawing their members from affected jobs, the Executive decided to issue a public statement on the matter.

Reviewing fully the conditions which led up to the action being taken by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and directing attention to the activities of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, the One Big Union, the Communist Party and others against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the international unions involved, all affiliated organizations were urged to lend their support to the carpenters in their fight, which it is satisfactory to note was carried to a successful conclusion.

3. Ontario Dental Association.—A request received from the Ontario Dental Association asked for the co-operation of the Congress in presenting a series of requests to the Ontario Government respecting State aided and free dental service in schools and hospitals. In compliance with the same Vice-President James Simpson was authorized to accompany the delegation as representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and he strongly supported the measures asked for which included the following:—

(a) That municipalities willing to establish a school dental service be given an annual grant sufficient to cover the cost of equipment over a period of ten years; (b) a grant to municipalities, not large enough to establish a regular dental clinic, for work done on school children by a resident dentist, such grant not to exceed 12½% of the cost of material and overhead in respect to the service; (c) a grant of 12½% towards the cost of travelling dental clinics to be organized jointly by municipalities in the more remote parts of the province; (d) hospital dental departments to be established, the government to make a grant of 10% and the municipality 15% towards the actual cost of each operation. The delegation was assured by the Hon. Dr. Monteith that if the Government could find a way of financing the matter the requests would be complied with.

4. **British Commonwealth Labor Conference.**—This conference which was convened by a joint committee of the British Trades Union Congress and British Labor Party, was held in a committee room of the House of Parliament, London, England, during the week commencing July 7th, 1928. The date had previously been set for July 23rd but was changed at the request of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in order to enable workers representatives to the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva to attend the Commonwealth Conference without undue waste of time.

The Congress was represented by President Moore and Vice-President Tallon, delegates also being present from the trade union movements and political labor parties of Australia, British Guiana, Ceylon, Great Britain, India, Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, New Zealand, Palestine, South Africa and West Indies. M. M. Maclean, secretary of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees requested to be seated as a delegate from the All-Canadian Congress of Labor and Maurice Spector, a prominent official of the Communist Party of Canada, as representing the Canadian Labor Party. The conference unanimously rejected both these applications, holding that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada fully represented the trade union movement of Canada, and not being satisfied that the credentials from the C.L.P. had been properly authorized.

The agenda called for consideration of World Peace, Migration, the position of subject peoples in regard to self government, state trading within the British Commonwealth, reciprocity in social insurance schemes and inter-commonwealth relations, (industrial and political).

Interesting discussions occurred on all of these, in addition to which a number of the delegates gave descriptive addresses on the social and political situation in their respective countries. As the delegates present had no mandates to commit their organizations on the questions discussed, no formal resolutions were passed.

5. **Canadian Labor Research Bureau.**—From time to time requests have been made to the Congress by our affiliated organizations for the setting up of a research department. This would involve an expenditure which the Congress has not seen its way clear to undertake. During the past few years a number of proposals respecting research work have been examined and after lengthy correspondence and several conferences your Executive Council decided that the plans submitted by Mr. J. L. Cohen, Barrister of Toronto, to establish, entirely on his own responsibility, a research bureau, were such as to warrant the endorsement and co-operation of the Congress. It was realized that its success would depend largely on the response for membership made to our affiliated Trades and Labor Councils, local unions, etc., etc. As an incentive to this your Executive decided to take membership in the proposed bureau both for the Congress and the Congress Journal and to advise support of the same by our affiliated organizations. The Bureau has now been estab-

lished, its first bulletin having been recently issued and as it becomes more thoroughly organized it is anticipated that the information which this Bureau will be in a position to furnish to our membership will be of material benefit.

6. Organization.—Resolutions Nos. 47, 48 and 49, adopted by our Edmonton convention, dealt with matters of organization of women and young workers and also with the subject of co-operation between representatives of our respective affiliated organizations. Your Executive Council considered that these came within the jurisdiction of the A.F. of L. and affiliated international unions and they were therefore forwarded to the head office of the same with the request for consideration and such action as might be possible to give effect to them. The replies received were all of a favorable nature and demonstrated the keen interest shown in the development of these phases of the trade union movement in Canada.

A request being received from the automobile workers at Oshawa for assistance during their dispute, Vice-President Simpson went to that city on behalf of the Congress, rendering aid which ultimately resulted in a settlement of the dispute favorable to these workers and the organization of a federal union under charter from the A.F. of L.

Assistance has since been rendered in extending the organization of workers in the auto industry to those located at Tilbury and Windsor. Inquiries from other groups of workers respecting organization have been promptly dealt with, many of them subsequently becoming affiliated either with the A.F. of Labor or the international unions of their trade or calling or being chartered directly by the Congress.

7. Government Departments.—On a great number of occasions officers of the Congress have been pleased to co-operate with representatives of our affiliated organizations in making representations to different departments of the Government on a number of varied matters, foremost amongst these being those to the Labor Department respecting aid in adjusting disputes and having boards established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Representations have been made in co-operation with the officers of Federal Office Cleaners Union No. 67 to the Ministers of Public Works and Labor with reference to the granting of increases in pay and holidays, etc., covered by Resolution No. 12 of our Edmonton Convention. Though favorable action has been promised, no changes have yet been made in compliance with these requests.

The question of unfair competition of military bands has been the subject of several interviews but is still under consideration by the departments concerned.

Officers of the Congress have co-operated fully with the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in making representations to the Post Master General and the Minister of Labor respecting conditions of employment, etc.

Officers of the National Association of Marine Engineers, accompanied by officers of the Congress, have made several representations to the Departments of Labor, Marine and Fisheries, Health and Railways and Canals respecting matters embodied in their programme of legislation and regulation of working conditions as endorsed in resolutions adopted at our Edmonton convention. Most of these matters are still under consideration by the departments affected.

8. Brandon Mental Hospital Attendants.—For the past two years efforts have been made to secure improvements in working conditions and a general investigation into the administration of the Brandon Mental Hospital by members of Federal Union No. 33, employed at that institution. Ultimately the matter was brought on the floor of the Manitoba Legislature by Mr. Ivens, M.L.A. and a commission appointed. As the questions to be dealt with included reference to the right of these workers to hold membership in this union the chairman of the Manitoba Executive Committee of the Congress, Mr. H. Kempster, was authorized to render all possible assistance on behalf of the Congress and presented the case for the employees to the Commission. The report of the commission has just been issued and whilst far from being satisfactory on a number of items does contain a number of other recommendations such as the reinstatement of living allowance for married men, the change to a straight eight hours instead of the same being broken over eleven or twelve hours, increases in wages, the application of the one day's rest in seven and the clearing up of a lot of other details which should do much to establish more satisfactory conditions and place the members of this union in a much better position than formerly.

Conclusion.—Without changing the constitutional jurisdiction of the Congress or attempting to interfere with the independence or legitimate functions of our affiliated organizations, the Congress is each year extending its sphere of activity and becoming of greater importance to the organized workers of this Dominion.

Developments in our social and economic life demand participation by the trade union movement in numerous councils and conferences in order that the views of the workers may be made widely known and properly understood. References in this report to a number of these bodies indicate to some extent to which labor's opinions are sought and its co-operation accepted.

During the forty-four years which have been passed since Congress was first formed, the records show that it has been responsible for initiating steps towards the enactment of practically all the advanced labor and social legislation on the statute books, either Federal or Provincial. With the increasing pressure of industrial and economic development the necessity for maintaining a strong national labor centre, through which the organized workers of this country can voice their opinions on matters

affecting their interests and make their needs widely known, becomes increasingly necessary and it is encouraging to note the growing recognition on the part of our membership of the importance of centralization of effort, as provided through the Congress, if success is to be obtained in the achievement of labor's programme.

As your elected Executive, charged with administering the affairs of the Congress between the annual conventions, we have conscientiously carried out our duties according to the constitution of the Congress and we believe in the best interests of the trade union movement as a whole.

In concluding this report we earnestly express the hope that this convention, providing as it does an open forum for discussion of the many matters facing our movement at this time, will result in clear declarations of policy for the guidance of your Executive and also of our affiliated membership throughout the coming year and that the incoming Executive Council will be favored with the same loyal support that has been given to us during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

TOM MOORE, President,
J. T. FOSTER, Vice-President,
JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President,
R. J. TALLON, Vice-President,
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia Executive Committee, as elected at the Edmonton Convention, is composed of P. J. Healy, Chairman, Halifax; William Hayes, Springhill; M. D. Coolen, Halifax and W. A. MacDonald, Halifax.

On February 4th, 1928, the members of the Committee, with the exception of Wm. Hayes, who was engaged on wage negotiations being conducted by his own organization (District 26, U.M.W. of A.), accompanied by a large delegation of representatives of organizations affiliated with the Halifax Trades and Labor Council, met members of the Nova Scotia Government and presented the legislative programme. Those present on behalf of the Government were: Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Prime Minister; Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines; Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways; Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney General and Hon. J. P. Cahan.

The memorandum submitted dealt with the following:—

1. **Old Age Pensions.**—That enabling legislation be enacted so as to bring the Federal Old Age Pension Act into effect in Nova Scotia.

2. **Minimum Wage Act.**—Attention was directed to the legislation enacted in 1920 and request made that a board be immediately appointed to enable the same to be made effective.

3. **Government Control of Liquor.**—Enactment of legislation which would provide for the Government control of liquor sales so as to eliminate abuses existing under the present Temperance Act.

4. **Workmen's Compensation Act Amendments.**—Providing for increase in the weekly compensation allowance from 55% to 66% and proportionate increases to widows and children of those killed in industry, also that the Act be amended so as to bring it into line with that of Ontario and other Provinces by adopting the recommendations incorporated in the special report of the 1927 convention of the Congress.

5. **Appointment of Boiler Inspectors.**

6. **Fair Wages.**—That a fair wage clause be inserted in all contracts for work done by or for the Government, the same to embody provisions for a maximum work-day of eight hours.

7. **Department of Labor.**—That the Government take steps to establish a separate Bureau or Department of Labor for the Province.

8. **Eight Hour Day.**—Enactment of legislation giving effect to the I.L.O. (Washington) Convention respecting the Eight Hour Day.

Legislative Review and Bills Passed.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was in session from February 14th to March 30th, 1928, during which time 211 Bills were introduced, the following being of particular interest to labor:

Abolition of Legislative Council.—After several previous unsuccessful attempts the Legislative Council was abolished by an Act which received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on March 2nd. This brings Nova Scotia into line with all other provinces, with the exception of Quebec, in respect to being governed only by a Legislative Assembly elected by the people.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—This Act was amended so as to add 'frost bite' to the schedule of industrial diseases for which compensation will be paid. Another amendment removed the fishing industry from the jurisdiction of the Act and henceforth employers will be individually liable and compelled to insure for Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) in an approved company. The scale of compensation will be the same as formerly except in the case of a disaster where the capitalized value of the claim exceeds \$50,000, the total amount then payable will be reduced to \$50,000.

The section of the Act relative to medical aid and rehabilitation will not apply to the fishing industry. Claims for compensation will be heard by a County Court Judge who will then apply to the Compensation Board for information of the capitalized value of the claim, and his award will be direct to the employer, or insurer to pay such amount to the Compensation Board. The Board will then disburse compensation as directed by the County Court Judge. In no case has the Board any authority to hear claims or make a decision. Employers failing to insure shall be liable, at the suit of any workman or the Attorney General, to be restrained from carrying on or continuing such industry.

Another amendment provides that members of the Compensation Board now hold office at pleasure and future appointees will hold office for ten years.

Franchise Act.—This Act was amended to provide for registration thirty days prior to a Provincial election instead of registering annually in the month of February as formerly.

The following declarations were incorporated in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, but have not been implemented by any act or resolution of the Legislature.

- (a) "It is the intention of my Government to include a fair wage clause in all contracts affecting Government undertakings."
- (b) "At the Dominion-Provincial Conference my Ministers, in co-operation with the Ministers representing other provinces being in full sympathy in principle, urged upon the Federal Government the necessity of making complete financial provision for Old Age Pensions. The Duncan Royal Commission found that our present revenue is insufficient to meet the demands of the essential services of Government. Moreover, the aged are distributed most unequally throughout Canada, the number of aged in the Maritimes being greatly in excess of those in provinces whose development is more recent. My Government is taking the necessary steps to obtain full information relative to Old Age Pensions as appertaining to this Province."

The exemption of the fishing industry from the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation is considered, by organized labor, as a retrograde step.

The Provincial Executive is still continuing agitation for Old Age Pensions and is urging for appointment of a labor representative, if a commission is appointed to inquire into this subject.

Considerable organization work has been effectively carried on during the past year, a number of new unions having been formed in Halifax and the membership of the previously established organizations considerably increased. A new wage agreement for a two year period has been successfully negotiated between District 26, United Mine Workers of A., and the British Empire Steel Corporation, the same being approved by referendum vote of the membership.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The fifteenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor was held in Fredericton, N.B., on March 7th, 8th and 9th, 1928, the sessions being presided over by President J. E. Tighe of St. John. There were 33 credentialed delegates and four fraternal delegates in attendance. The officers' reports and a number of resolutions were considered, the following legislative programme being adopted therefrom and presented to the Government by a Committee appointed by the convention and headed by President Tighe and Secretary Melvin.

1. **Old Age Pensions.**—Enactment of enabling legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pension Act.

2. **Decisions of International Labor Organization.**—That definite action be taken on such decisions of the International Labor Organization as are considered to come within the jurisdiction of the province, particularly those pertaining to the Eight Hour Day for industrial and commercial undertakings and protection of women and children in industry. Co-operation with other provinces with a view to ratification by Canada of the same was also urged.

3. **Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wage Legislation.**—Immediate action to give effect to the report submitted by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the need for such legislation.

4. **Factory Act.**—That this Act be redrafted so as to conform with such Acts in force in other provinces and to make the same applicable to canning factories, which are at present exempt.

5. **Labor Representation on Public Boards and Commissions.**—The Government was again urged to give labor representation on all public boards and commissions.

6. **Technical Education.**—Attention was directed to the necessity for renewal of the Federal Technical Education Act (1919) and the Government requested to urge the Federal Government to re-enact the legislation this year.

7. **Immigration.**—Stricter enforcement of immigration regulations was requested in order to prevent the flocking of immigrants to cities in search of employment.

8. **Workmen's Compensation Act.**—(a) Amend Section 2 by adding the following paragraph to include a definition of "compensation"—"Compensation shall mean the compensation payable under the provisions of this Act and shall include 'medical aid' and 'rehabilitation'." (b) Amend Section 6 by adding the following to the end of said section:—"Provided further that in the event of an accident happening in any industry so excluded, compensation may be paid by the Board." (c) Amend Section 7 by adding the following subsection after paragraph (b) of Subsection (1):—" (2) Where an accident arose out of the employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it occurred in the course of the employment; and where the accident occurred in the course of employment, unless the contrary is shown, it shall be presumed that it arose out of the employment." (d) Amend the Act by substituting the words and figures "Sixty-six and two thirds per cent (66⅔%) for fifty-five per cent (55%) where they appear in the Act, also that compensation payable under the Act shall not be less than \$10.00 per week. (e) Amend Section 36, subsection (1) paragraph (d) by adding a new clause to provide for compensation for an invalid child after reaching the age of

16 and 18 years, and that the minimum payments to widows and children be thirty dollars and seven dollars and fifty cents per month respectively. (f) Amend the Act by adding the following new section:—"For the purpose of rehabilitation to aid in getting injured workmen back to work and to assist in lessening or removing any handicap resulting from their injuries, the Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as it may deem necessary and expedient and the expense thereof shall be borne and may be collected in the same manner as compensation and expenses of administration, provided that the total expenditure under this section shall not exceed \$25,000 in any calendar year. (g) Section 82, amend by striking out the words "Shall not exceed the sum of \$3,500" and insert "The benefits shall be as provided under Section 36 of this Act." ((h) That the section providing for the appointment of the Board, which was amended last year, making the members of same subject to dismissal by the Government without cause or investigation, and whereas, the intent of the original Act was to remove the Board as far as possible from politics, we therefore request that the section be amended so as to conform with the understanding as contained in the original Act.

It was also urged that the salaries of members of the Board be raised to conform with those paid in the adjoining province of Nova Scotia.

9. **Theatres and Cinematograph Act.**—The Act and regulations thereto to be amended so as to comply with provisions of Section 3503 of the National Electric Code; that an examining board be appointed by the Government; operation of professional type moving picture machines by licensed operators only; proper inspection of theatres and places of amusement and all equipment, and the prosecution of those violating the Act and regulations.

10. **Other Matters.**—Amendments to the Mining Act providing for proper regulation and inspection; amendments of the law providing for collection of debts so as to conform with that in other provinces; provision for additional nursing services under the Public Health Officer of the Province, enactment of legislation providing for shorter work-day in the lumbering industry; introduction of a weekly or semi monthly pay day for Government employees instead of monthly as at present; provision for first aid instruction as part of the educational system; that advance polls be provided in provincial elections for the convenience of railway employees and others necessarily absent from their usual place of residence on regular polling days; public ownership and control of the remaining water powers and other natural resources of the Province, same to be operated by a commission removed from politics; free school books to be supplied to all grades and that same be compiled and printed within the Province.

Legislative Review.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened on February 23rd and prorogued on March 30th, 1928. During that period 87 Bills were introduced, two of which were later withdrawn.

The only legislation complying with requests embodied in the legislative programme of the Federation was the following amendments to the Factory Act, though the representatives of the Federation had been led to expect that a complete revision of this Act would be undertaken.

Factory Act.—This Act was amended so as to give power to the Government, by Order-in-Council, to bring within provisions of the Act any factories, at present exempt.

A new section was also added reading:—

“Where in the opinion of the inspector the whole or a substantial portion of the work upon which female employees are engaged in any department of a factory in which women or young persons are employed can be efficiently performed while such females are seated, the employer shall provide such chairs or seats as may be directed in writing by the inspector.

When the delegation from the Federation presented its programme, the Government had declared its belief that the Dominion Government should assume the full cost of Old Age Pensions and had stated that the Provincial Government could not assume such a heavy expenditure at the present time.

Premier Baxter explained that the Government was doing all it could to have the Federal Technical Education Act continued.

Members of the Government agreed that the hours of labor in the lumber industry were too long, and the Provincial Secretary stated that the amendments to the Cinematograph Act had been prepared. Assurance was given the delegation that the question of immigration would be investigated and other matters brought to their attention given sympathetic consideration.

Brother J. S. MacKinnon, acting as legislative representative of the Federation, made several visits to Fredericton while the House was in session in an effort to have these promises implemented.

Resume of General Activities.

Along with the preparation and submission of the legislative programme the Federation at its convention adopted a number of resolutions, and efforts to secure action on the same have since been vigorously pursued. Amongst these were the following: For a fair wages officer to be appointed for the Maritime Provinces; expressing appreciation that the Government had appointed the Secretary of the Federation, George R. Melvin, to represent the Province at the annual meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada; and for the encouragement of the purchase of union-made goods. Appreciation was expressed to the Congress for the grant made to assist in carrying on legislative work in the province.

In addition to requesting the Government to assist in securing the re-enactment of the Federal Technical Education Act (1919) a resolution urging the same was adopted and forwarded to members of the Dominion Government.

The officers of the Federation elected for the current year were: President, J. E. Tighe; 1st Vice President, E. R. Steeves; 2nd Vice President, G. C. Crawford; 3rd Vice President, Simon Burns; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. R. Melvin; District Vice Presidents, R. D. Babcock, John Wallace, B. W. Swetman, Robert Carlin and T. F. Donahue.

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Executive Committee as elected at the 1927 convention is composed of Alphetus Mathieu, chairman, Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Lionel Thibeault, Montreal and Jas. Brodrick, Montreal. On January 18th the members of the Committee accompanied by Vice President J. T. Foster and Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper of the Congress and a large delegation of representatives from different parts of the Province, presented the legislative programme to the Provincial Government. The delegation was received by the Premier, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and the majority of the Cabinet Ministers who evinced a keen interest in the various subjects presented. A summary of the matters covered in the memorandum is herewith submitted:—

1. **Compensation Act.**—Special resolutions were submitted dealing with the question of workmen's compensation urging upon the Government the advisability of the enactment of legislation similar to that existing in other provinces.

2. **Industrial Safety Measures.**—Under this heading the following subjects had been grouped and legislation was requested seeking greater protection for employees engaged in the various industries outlined: (a) Scaffolding inspection; (b) Elevator regulations; (c) The provision of examinations for moving picture operators; (d) Licensing of stationary engineers.

3. **Industrial Hygiene Measures.**—Under this caption legislation was sought covering hygienic conditions in industry as follows:—(a) abolition of the use of paint sprayers; (b) abolition of sweatshop labor.

4. **Social Measures.**—In the field of social legislation measures were requested making provision for: (a) Mothers' allowances; (b) Old age pensions; (c) Extensions of the Minimum Wage Act.

5. **Education.**—Requests were again reiterated seeking compulsory and uniform teaching of both English and French throughout the Province; cheaper school books, printing of same in Canada and other regulations pertaining to the qualifications and the fixing of minimum salaries for teachers.

6. **Employment Regulations.**—Under this heading requests were made that legislation be enacted dealing with conditions of employment throughout the Province in the following connections:—(a) Fair wage regulations; (b) One day's rest in seven; (c) Abolition of fee charging employment bureaus.

7. **Legislation embodying the decisions of the International Labor Organization.**—The following demands were reiterated: (a) Establishment of the eight hour day; (b) Protection of women and children in industry and commerce; (c) Co-operation with other Provinces to obtain ratification by Canada of all conventions and recommendations; (d) That the Province be officially represented at the annual conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva.

Legislative Review.

The Quebec Legislature was in session from February 9th until March 22nd, 1928, the following being a summary of action taken with regards to matters of interest to organized labor.

Workmen's Compensation.—The outstanding feature of the session was the passage of legislation providing for the payment of compensation in industrial accidents. The Government enacted two bills dealing with this question, one being the Workmen's Compensation Act, covering details regarding eligibility, responsibility, rates of indemnities, etc., the other creating a commission for the purpose of administering the Act.

Briefly, the legislation enacted makes provision for a complete change in the system insofar as the Province of Quebec is concerned. The question of compensation is taken from the realm of litigation, all cases to be adjudicated by the commission. No provision, however, has been made for the establishment of the collective liability of industry, the payment of indemnities still being retained in the hands of private insurance corporations. The new rates established are fairly generous, though certain limitations have been provided that may prove onerous. The rate for temporary disability has been raised from 50 per cent to 66 2-3 per cent of the earnings of the incapacitated with a limitation of six months duration of disability. The same rate prevails in cases of permanent partial disability with a limitation of \$10,000 set on the aggregate sum collectable. In the case of fatal accidents provision is made for the payment to the widow or dependents of a maximum 60 per cent of the deceased's earnings, but again with a limitation of \$6,000 on the aggregate. These limitations, particularly in the latter case, are somewhat unjust and are unquestionably due to the retention of insurance with private corporations and will, in all probability, lead to dissatisfaction in the future.

The Commission appointed is composed of Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman, Montreal; Mr. Simon Lapointe, K.C., Quebec; and Mr. O. E. Sharpe, Quebec. In addition the Government has appointed a Commission of Technical Advisers, composed of Alphetus Mathieu, T. A. McArthur, Montreal; Mr. Thos. Poulin and Mr. Godiose Brousseau, Quebec.

Your Committee would draw attention to the fact that the legislation enacted, becoming effective the first of September of this year, is not in harmony with the demands made by organized labor. It is, however, an improvement over the legislation of 1909 and we can but urge that continued effort be made until legislation is secured that will guarantee a maximum of protection to the employees at a minimum cost to industry.

Safety Measures in Industry.—With regard to the requests submitted under this heading no action was taken with relation to scaffolding inspection, the Government taking the position that this came within the jurisdiction of municipalities, the same condition applying in regard to the question of elevator regulations. Nothing was done relative to the provision of examinations for moving picture operators. With regard to engineers' licenses, certain changes were made to the existing legislation which may tend to bring about the desired improvement.

Health and Hygiene.—Pending the results of an investigation now being conducted by the Dominion Research Council the Government decided to take no action with relation to the abolition of the paint spraying machine. In the matter of sweatshops this again is relegated to the municipalities who, it was stated, have control.

Social Measures.—Nothing concrete or tangible was decided upon in relation to the establishment of Mothers' Allowances or Old Age Pensions in the Province of Quebec. With regard to the extension of the scope of the Minimum Wage Act the Government has decided to take no action as yet.

Education.—On the question of education the Government has made considerable changes in administrative methods which they hope will result in bringing about some of the desired reforms, the actual regulations being vested in the new administration, who will have power to act.

Employment Regulations.—With regard to fair wage regulations, this was deemed to be purely a departmental matter and your committee was advised to take the question up with the Minister of Labor. On the question of one day's rest in seven, the Government promised to continue their activities to ensure to a greater proportion of employees the one day's rest per week. With respect to the abolition of the fee charging employment bureaus, assurance was given that no further licenses would be granted and that a reduction of the number will automatically ensue.

Legislation embodying the decisions of the International Labor Organization.—No action was taken on the items embodied under this request.

In addition to the above matters legislation was enacted taking from the Fire Underwriters Association the responsibility of electrical inspections and placing same directly under the supervision of the Government.

Amendments were enacted to the legislation governing moving picture houses, prohibiting the attendance of children under the age of 16, accompanied or unaccompanied by adults.

ONTARIO

The Ontario Executive Committee, composed of Humphrey Mitchell, Chairman, Hamilton; James Watt, Toronto; C. R. Nichols, Ottawa, and S. Bush, North Bay, accompanied by President Tom Moore and Vice President James Simpson and a large delegation of representatives of affiliated organizations, interviewed the Ontario Government on Tuesday, November 29th, 1927. They were received, on behalf of the Government, by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister; Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labor; Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General; Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary and the Hon. J. D. Monteith, Provincial Treasurer.

The following is a summary of the programme presented:

1. **Old Age Pensions.**—Immediate action was urged which would make the Federal Old Age Pension Act operative in the Province of Ontario.

2. **International Labor Organization Recommendations and Conventions.**—That definite action be taken to give effect to such decisions of the annual conferences of the International Labor Organization as are considered to come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature and that Ontario co-operate with other provinces so as to make possible ratification by Canada of these draft conventions and recommendations.

3. **Mothers' Allowances.**—That this Act be amended to allow for payments to mothers with one child or one dependent child; for totally incapacitated father; to mothers who have been deserted for a period of three years; that the property exemptions be raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000 and that a flat rate of benefits be established for the entire province.

4. **Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.**—That all possible public works be undertaken during periods of unemployment as a means of relief and that unemployment insurance legislation be enacted.

5. **Minimum Wage Act.**—That this act be amended to include boys under eighteen; to prevent the practice of shifting employees in order to evade rates fixed for experienced help and that changes be made in the regulations providing for stricter enforcement of the act.

That a rate be fixed for hotel employees in cities other than Toronto was also requested.

6. **Injunctions in Labor Disputes.**—Action to prevent intervention of the Courts by issuing injunctions restraining trade unionists for peaceful picketing during industrial disputes.

7. **Factory and Office Building Act.**—Amendments were asked providing for a forty-four hour week; adequate sanitary accommodation, etc.; extension to lines of manufacture at present not covered by the act, and appointment of additional factory inspectors.

8. **Eight Hour Day.**—Enactment of legislation providing for an eight hour work day on all provincial undertakings.

9. **Fire Fighters Legislation.**—Amendments to the Fire Marshal's Act providing for appointment of Fire Marshals in municipalities of 50,000 or more, cost of same to be equally borne by the Provincial Government, the municipality and the Fire Underwriters' Association; enactment of legislation providing for payment of pensions to all paid fire-fighters and provision for right of way for fire apparatus when responding to alarms.

10. **Immigration and Colonization.**—That all placements of immigrants be made through the Provincial Government Employment Service and that provincial colonization schemes be made available to Canadian citizens. Provincial co-operation with the Federal Government in the care of unemployed immigrants induced to come to Canada, thereby relieving municipalities in this respect was also urged.

11. **Election Act Amendments.**—Providing for (a) proportional representation; (b) Election day a public holiday; (c) One man, one vote; (d) Abolition of property qualifications for voting on money by-laws.

12. **Health, Hygiene and Safety Measures.**—(a) Regulations making compulsory the wrapping of bread before leaving the bakeries; (b) for the licensing of barbers and sanitary inspection of barber shops; (c) prohibition of manufacturing of clothing in homes; (d) standard plumbing regulations and building by-laws for the province; (e) licensing of auto mechanics and protection against monoxide and other gasoline fumes; (f) more stringent regulations governing licensing of motor car drivers and compulsory carrying of public liability insurance by motor car owners; (g) street car safety fenders to be approved by Dominion and Provincial authorities; (h) safety devices on motor buses and similar public conveyances and the placing of owners of same under the jurisdiction of Federal and Provincial Railway Boards; (i) regulations governing the use of the paint spraying machine and pneumatic stone hammer to safeguard the health of the operator; (j) safety regulations for linemen and other electrical workers; (k) extension of powers and appointment of additional inspectors so as to ensure more efficient enforcement of the Steam Boiler Act, Building Trades Inspection Act, Factory Act and Hoisting Engineers Act.

13. **Strengthening of the present Fair Wage Regulations and adequate enforcement of the same** was urged.

14. **Advertising for workers during disputes.**—Enactment of legislation providing that employers advertising in the Press or otherwise for labor during trade disputes shall be required to make known the existence of such disputes.

15. **Liquor Control Act.**—Amendments to this act whereby each municipality would be granted local autonomy in the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes.

16. **Establishment of a Labor Department under separate Minister** whose interests or duties would not be merged with those of any other department.

17. **Other matters.**—Investigation of trade schools with a view to their abolition; discontinuance of practice of substituting prison made clay products for grants to public institutions; investigation of hours of labor of minors employed by banks and other financial institutions; appointment of vocational guidance officers to collaborate with officers of the Employment Service Council of Canada; re-establishment of 4 per cent interest by Ontario Government Savings Offices; compulsory imprint of name of publishing house on all printed matter for public circulation; Government aid for development of co-operative societies; prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals; abolition of private employment and detective agencies; amendments to Mechanics Lien Act; Labor representation on appointed boards and commissions; public ownership and operation of all public utilities; complete political rights to civic employees and civil servants; legislation compelling employers to grant two weeks' holidays with pay to all employees, ten or more months employment to entitle employees to such benefits; free text books in schools and abolition of military training in schools.

It was stated that a separate interview would be sought to discuss workmen's compensation matters.

The members of your Provincial Committee wish to direct your attention that on the previous suggestion of Premier Ferguson our programme was submitted to the Government three months prior to the opening of the Legislature. This, in our opinion, is a step in the right direction as it affords time for fuller consideration before the Government's programme of legislation is completed. The above is therefore reported for the benefit of your incoming Executive Committee.

Legislation Enacted.

The Ontario Legislature convened February 9th and adjourned April 3rd, 1928. During the session the following measures of interest to the workers of the Province were passed:

Apprenticeship Act.—This Act provides for the setting up of a Provincial Apprenticeship Council, the purpose being to establish a permanent system of apprentice training in co-operation with the technical schools. (Further details of the provisions of this Act are reported in the section of this report under the caption of "Apprentice Training and Technical Education.")

Mining Act.—This act was amended requiring the medical examination of underground workers by an officer appointed under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act and restricting the employment underground to those holding medical certificates stating that they are free from tuberculosis of the respiratory organs. A similar certificate

is required of workmen engaged in any ore or rock crushing operation in cases where the material is not constantly kept in a moist condition. Provisions of this clause are not to apply to workmen employed underground for less than fifty hours in any calendar month and exemptions may be made by the Chief Inspector of Mines in cases of mines not containing sufficient silica to be likely to produce silicosis.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Amendments to this act gives the Board authority to divert compensation, in whole or in part, from the workmen for the benefit of his dependents in cases where (a) the workman no longer resides within the Province and his dependents are without adequate means of support and (b) where the workman still resides within the Province and where a court order has been issued against him for failure to support his dependents.

In conjunction with provisions of the Mining Act, this act was also amended to provide for the medical examination of workers and applicants for employment in underground occupations and tuberculosis of the respiratory organs (silicosis) added to the list of compensable industrial diseases. The section of the act relating to the salaries of members of the Board was repealed and these are to be payable out of the Accident Fund instead of the Consolidated Reserve Fund as formerly.

Mothers' Allowance Act.—Changes were made in this act to provide "That before payments may be made for dependent children the mother was a resident of Ontario (instead of Canada) at the time of death or total disability of the father and for the period of two (instead of three) years immediately prior to the application for allowance."

The above amendment to the residence qualifications illustrates the need for the inclusion of a clause in the acts of other provinces, similar to that already in the Ontario Act, providing for the entering into reciprocal agreements with respect to the payment of pensions.

Landlord and Tenant Act.—The section of this act dealing with the protection of goods of boarders and lodgers from distress was amended by extending this protection to under tenants who are defined as "A tenant to whom the premises or some part of the premises in respect of which rent is distrained for shall have been sublet with the consent of the superior landlord or in default of such consent under the order of the Judge of the County or District Court."

Industrial and Agricultural Research.—An act was passed providing for Government assistance in the establishment of a Research Foundation in Ontario by contributing an amount equal to that voluntarily subscribed to such Foundation. The objects of the act are the improvement and development of manufacturing and other industries; discovery and better development of the natural resources of the province; the improvement and development of agriculture, etc.

Other Activities.

Old Age Pensions.—Since the adjournment of the Legislature the Government has undertaken an investigation into the matter of old age pensions, with a view to introducing legislation during the next session.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation, representing the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the four railroad running trades, has held two meetings and also had a conference with the Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney General, Mr. H.

J. Halford and Mr. Geo. A. Kingston, members of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on February 1st, 1928. The delegation was composed of W. L. Best, Chairman; T. J. Coughlin, J. Munro, J. W. Bruce, Humphrey Mitchell, T. Maguire and J. H. Crawford.

In introducing the delegation, Brother Best outlined the work of the Committee and explained how the information had first been obtained from the membership in the province and, after compilation, the findings and recommendations incorporated in a report which had been dealt with by the last convention of the Trades and Labor Congress and by the legislative boards of the railroad running trades. He said he did not wish to underestimate the good relations existing between the Board and the representatives of Labor, but it was a fact that there was a large volume of opinion amongst the workers of the Province that the Board was taking too much of the attitude of sitting on a fund created by the State rather than ensuring that equitable compensation was paid to injured workmen, and that the act was being administered more as an employers' liability act than a workmen's compensation act. The Labor representatives were approaching the subject, however, not in the position of accusers but in the spirit of constructive helpfulness.

The recommendations incorporated in the special report approved by the Edmonton convention of the Congress were then dealt with, clause by clause, and reasons advanced for the changes requested.

The question was also raised of a medical board of review giving the injured workman the privilege of appointing one of the doctors, the function of such a board being to establish medical facts for the Board's guidance in granting compensation. This suggestion received very favorable comment from the members of the Board.

The Attorney General said that he would report to the Cabinet Council as to the questions raised and that should changes of the act be considered, that copies of the proposed amendments would be forwarded to the committee so that the members would have ample time to examine them and offer further suggestions if necessary. This arrangement was carried out when the amendments above reported were being dealt with.

Apprenticeship Bill.—Several conferences were held with the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson; the Minister of Labor, Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey and the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. James H. H. Ballantyne, regarding the Apprenticeship Bill. The Labor members of the Ontario Apprenticeship Council, Messrs. J. F. Marsh, J. W. Bruce, Jas. Ward, A. J. Crawford; also President Tom Moore and Humphrey Mitchell, Chairman of the Ontario Provincial Executive Committee, participated in these at various times, the result of these conferences being the passing of the Apprenticeship Bill without the amendments sought by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association which would have materially reduced the effectiveness of the measure.

After the Bill was passed, through the efforts of the members of the Apprenticeship Council, the administration of the act was placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor instead of the Department of Education, as originally intended.

Factory Act Amendments.—Proposed amendments to the Factory Act governing the hours of work in bake shops were the subject of several conferences with the Government. Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee; President Moore and Vice President Simpson and representatives of the Toronto locals of the bakery and confectionery workers international union participated in these at different times.

Objection was taken to the amendments as drafted as they failed to establish the eight hour work day or give satisfactory protection against Sunday work and night work in bakeries and no agreement being arrived at on these matters the amendments were dropped.

The members of the Ontario Executive Committee desire to extend their appreciation to President Tom Moore and Vice President James Simpson of the Congress and the representatives of our affiliated organizations for the co-operation during the past year.

MANITOBA

The Manitoba Executive Committee, as elected at the 1927 convention, is composed of H. Kempster, chairman, Winnipeg; G. W. Howard, Winnipeg; V. Armand, Winnipeg, and E. Taylor, Winnipeg. On January 31st, 1928, the members of the committee, accompanied by a number of representatives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, presented the legislative programme to the Manitoba Government. Those present on behalf of the Government were: Hon. W. R. Clubb, Acting Premier and Minister of Public Works; W. J. Major, Attorney General, and Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education. The programme included the following requests:

1. **Child Welfare Act.**—Amendments to this Act were requested providing for (a) the mother with one child; or whose husband is confined to a public institution or is physically unable to support the family or who has been deserted for a period of five years or more; (b) prohibiting the employment of women for a period of two months before and after child-birth, the Government to be responsible for their maintenance during these periods; (c) that substantial increase in appropriations be made so as to ensure more liberal treatment of those coming within the scope of the Act; (d) that a similar clause to the one already contained in the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act be inserted, providing for the entering into reciprocal agreements with other provinces for the payment of benefits.

2. **Eight Hour Day.**—Enactment of legislation limiting the hours of labor to not more than eight per day and forty-four per week for all industries within the province.

3. **One day's rest in seven.**—An Act to establish one day's rest in seven. This also to apply in cases where conditions demand continuous service.

4. **Minimum Wage Act.**—That this Act be amended so as to apply to boys under 18 years of age.

5. **Building Trades Protection Act.**—That action be taken to ensure more efficient carrying out of provisions of this Act.

6. **Amusement Act.**—Amendments to provide that licenses for operation of motion picture machines be granted to men only.

7. **Income Tax Act Amendments.**—To increase the exemptions for non-householders to \$1,500 and for householders to \$4,000 with an additional exemption of \$400 for each child; also that deduction be permitted for expenses incurred while in regular employment away from home.

8. **Motor Vehicles—Taxation and Regulations.**—Legislation placing additional taxation on motor vehicles using public highways for revenue purposes and regulation of passenger and freight traffic and for qualifying examination of drivers of such vehicles and enactment of legislation providing for the carrying of compulsory public liability insurance by automobile owners, the Government to collect and hold policy at time of issuing licenses.

9. **Protection at railway crossings.**—Legislation providing for the stopping of motor vehicles before railway crossings, additional precautionary signs and signals for the benefit of those using the highways, and co-operation of provincial and municipal authorities in efforts to secure elimination of all dangerous crossings with a view to reducing the appalling number of railroad crossing accidents.

10. **Accident Prevention.** — Further to the requests relating to enforcement of provisions of the Building Trades Protection Act and other safety inspection work the Government was urged to appoint a commission to deal with and bring in recommendations with a view to establishing regulations respecting accident prevention. More liberal appropriation to the Bureau of Labor for the carrying out of general safety first inspection work was also urged.

11. **Steam Boiler Act Amendments.**—To provide that all operatives be qualified engineers.

12. **Mines Act.**—Amendments to provide adequate safety measures against silicosis poisoning or miners phthisis, and accident prevention.

13. **Bureau of Labor.**—That the Bureau of Labor be raised to the status of a Department with a separate Minister and Deputy Minister to administer the same.

14. **Old Age Pensions.**—Appreciation was expressed of the Government's announced intention to introduce enabling legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act.

Legislation Enacted.

The Manitoba Legislature was in session from December 1st, 1927, to March 26th, 1928. During the session the following measures of interest to the workers were passed:

Old Age Pensions Act.—An Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to enter into agreement with the Dominion authorities with respect to a general scheme of old age pensions pursuant to provisions of the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was passed. The Act provides that the province's share of the cost shall be met by a levy on municipalities and on school districts in unorganized territories. Provision, however,

is made for a temporary loan to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which is to administer the Act, until such time as this levy is collected. The Act is to become effective upon proclamation.

One day's rest in seven.—An Act providing for one day's rest in seven, after being amended on several occasions was passed. The schedule of industries covered by the Act includes practically all mills and factories, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, cartage, scavenging, street cleaning, building and construction, theatres, street railways, car and machine shops, steam power plants and the trade or business of municipal corporations whether carried on by the corporation itself or by a commission, or by a board of school trustees. Hotels and restaurants in which the service of two or more of any class are engaged are also included.

Employees not coming under the Act include watchmen, janitors, stationary boiler engineers, telegraphers, those holding managerial or confidential positions, and those not usually employed more than five hours in any one day. Workers engaged in the repairing of machinery, etc., in cases of breakage or in similar emergency work, are also not covered by the Act.

Provision is made whereby the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may exempt any industry included in the schedule or may add thereto. The Council of any city may also exempt, by By-law, any class of its own employees. The Bureau of Labor is charged with the administration of the Act and the Secretary or Chief Inspector of the same may exempt for not more than one year any employer to whom the operation of the Act would prove a hardship. Appeal against refusal to issue such exemption may be made to the Minimum Wage Board. The Act became effective on May 15th.

While it does not entirely meet the requests of the Provincial Executive Committee, this Act will, nevertheless, be of benefit to a large number of workers in the Province.

Garnishee of Wages.—The County Courts Act was amended to provide that the Judge may forbid issuing of a second garnishing order in respect to wages.

Group Insurance for Teachers.—An amendment to the Public School Act empowers school boards to place group insurance on teachers and other employees and to pay the premiums, either in whole or in part.

Legislative Review.

Announcement was made during the session by the Premier, the Hon. John Bracken, that it was the intention of the Government to introduce legislation at the next session providing for the creation of a Department of Labor under the direction of a deputy minister, thus raising the status of the present Bureau of Labor to that of a Government department.

During the session, Mr. John Queen (Labor M.L.A.) introduced a bill aiming to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the raising of the general rate of 66 2-3 per cent to 75 per cent, compensation to be based on average earnings over a period actually worked; raising the amount payable to widows of those killed in industry from \$30 to not less than \$50 per month; payment of compensation from time of accident in cases where injury is of more than three days' duration; extension of the Act to include all diseases arising out of employment and all workers with the exception of farm help and domestics. The Bill was defeated on second reading by a vote of 24 to 15.

Other Activities.

Efforts to have the grievances of the Brandon Hospital employees, members of Federal Labor Union No. 33, adjusted, have been continued throughout the year. These employees have been attempting to secure wage increases, a straight eight-hour day instead of eight hours spread over ten to thirteen hours, semi-monthly change of shift instead of monthly as at present, one day's rest in seven instead of one in every nine to twelve weeks, recognition of the right of collective bargaining, adjustment of grievances through their chosen representatives instead of individually as insisted upon by the medical superintendent, and discontinuance of discrimination against members of the union.

Early in May the Government appointed a commission to investigate the grievances of these employees. The commission held sessions at the Brandon and Selkirk mental hospitals respectively, during which a total of 76 witnesses were examined, Mr. H. Kempster, chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee, presenting the case of the employees at these meetings. Up to the time of compilation of this report the commission had not reported its findings.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The Executive Committee of the Province of Saskatchewan, as elected at the 1927 convention, is as follows: Alex M. Eddy, chairman, Saskatoon; C. J. Green, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; and H. Perry, Regina. On December 20th, 1927, members of the committee accompanied by Ralph Heseltine of Regina, interviewed Premier Gardiner and members of his Cabinet and presented the following programme of desired legislation:

1. Enactment of eight-hour day legislation.
2. Enactment of Provincial legislation implementing the Federal Old Age Pension Act.
3. Amendments to the Minimum Wage Law to include all minors and to provide adequate penalties for infractions and enactment of a law covering male workers.
4. Legislation requiring the compulsory wrapping of bread.
5. Regulation of the paint spraying machine.
6. Control and regulation of trade schools by Provincial Government.
7. Amendments to the Election Act compelling the printing of name of publisher on all election literature.
8. Amendments to the Mothers' Pensions providing for increased allowances.
9. Advocating the carrying of compulsory liability insurance by motor vehicle owners.
10. Enactment of a new Workmen's Compensation Act similar to those in force in other provinces.

Legislative Review.

The Saskatchewan Legislature opened on January 24th, and closed on March 7th, 1928. During the session the following measures affecting the workers of the province were enacted:

Old Age Pensions.—This Act is similar to that passed by British Columbia last year and provides for the entering into agreement with the Federal Government as to a general scheme in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Old Age Pension Act. The act became operative on May 1st.

Telephone and Telegraph Department Employees Superannuation Act.—This act provides for the compulsory retirement of telephone and telegraph employees at the ages of 65 and 60 for men and women respectively, exemption, however, being provided for in cases where the service of the employee is deemed to be in the public interest, in which case the term may not be extended beyond the age of 70. The age of retirement for employees who have served for thirty-five years or more, and who are physically unfit to continue their duties, is fixed at 60 years in the case of men, and 55 years in the case of women. Employees are to contribute 4 per cent of their salaries to the fund, but no contribution is to be made in respect of any period exceeding 35 years. The maximum annual pension is set at \$2,000, whilst the minimum amount is placed at \$360. Provision is made for payment of half the yearly allowance to widows and an additional 10 per cent to children under 18 years of age. On the death of a superannuate, and in cases where the wife predeceases the superannuate, or having survived him, dies or remarries, the children are to receive such allowance as is provided for the widow.

Civil Service Superannuation Act.—This act was amended to provide that previous service of such persons as have left the public service and have been re-employed may be taken into account in commuting allowances, if such service covered a continuous period of three years or more. Provisions of the act are extended to cover dependents of civil servants who died between the passing of the act and the date on which it became operative.

Public Vehicles Act.—Makes provision for the licensing of drivers of public vehicles and also limits the work day of such employees to nine hours of actual driving in any twenty-four hours. The use of tobacco and alcohol, while on duty, is prohibited.

City Act Amendments.—This act was amended empowering city councils to pass by-laws regulating and licensing electrical workers. A new section was also added providing that City Councils may pass early closing by-laws without having first been petitioned. Formerly the act required that such laws could only be passed upon petition of at least two-thirds of the occupiers of the shops concerned.

School Attendance Act.—The section of this act which allowed for the granting of exemption from school attendance to children over 13 years of age and who had passed Grade V, was repealed.

Department of Railways, Labor and Industries Act.—This act repeals the Bureau of Labor Act and sets up a Department to be known as the Department of Railways, Labor and Industries and transfers the powers and duties of the Bureau to the new Department.

Under the act power is given the Government to institute a power scheme under provincial ownership and control and to expropriate any or all power plants privately owned.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Examination.—By Order-in-Council medical examination of all employees handling foodstuffs is provided for.

Other Matters.—The Village Act was consolidated and amended but the sections of interest to labor were not changed while the Co-operative Associations Act was also amended and consolidated.

Legislative Review and Other Activities.

A private bill providing for one day's rest in seven was introduced but was later withdrawn.

A matter of particular interest to the workers of the province was the appointment of a commission by the Government to inquire into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act on which Mr. H. Perry, Regina, a member of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Congress and Mr. L. D. McTavish, Moose Jaw, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, were chosen as representatives of the workers. This commission has been holding sessions in various parts of the province and is to report its findings to the Government.

Meetings have been held by the Trades and Labor Councils of Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, at which the proposed changes to the Workmen's Compensation Act were explained by Mr. Alex M. Eddy, chairman of the Provincial Executive Committee.

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOR

The twelfth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor was held in the city of Calgary, January 12th, 13th and 14th, 1928, the sessions being presided over by President Fred J. White, M.L.A., Calgary. There were seventy-five accredited delegates, representing fifty-two organizations and nine fraternal delegates in attendance, the latter including officials of both the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labor and a labor member of the Federal Parliament. Some forty resolutions were dealt with during the convention.

On January 27th, 1928, a delegation from the Federation headed by President Fred J. White, Calgary; Vice-Presidents Robert Livett, Blairmore; A. Farmilo, Edmonton; J. E. Worsley, Calgary; Fred Smead, Lethbridge and Secretary Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, met the Premier, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee and members of the Alberta Government when the following legislative programme, embodying the decisions of the Calgary convention was submitted.

1. **Old Age Pensions.**—Enactment of legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was urged, the need for such legislation in the Province being strongly emphasized.

2. **Eight-hour Day.**—That an eight-hour day law be enacted similar to that in effect in the Province of British Columbia.

3. **Mothers' Allowance Act.**—Regret was expressed that amendments to this act, which were passed at the previous session providing for payments to the wives of husbands unable to provide for their families because of total disability, had not been proclaimed and the Government requested to put these into effect forthwith. Additional amendments were requested to include deserted wives, prisoners' wives and their families and the raising of the age limit of children coming within the scope of the Act to eighteen years.

4. **Health and Safety.**—Appointments of scaffolding and construction equipment inspectors, the same to be chosen from qualified tradesmen and on recommendation of the Building Trades Councils throughout the province, inspection of garages in order to ensure the carrying out of regulations under the Factory and Workmen's Compensation Acts

respecting ventilation, etc., and the co-ordination of inspections in industry under the Bureau of Labor; enactment of a Barbers' License Law; amendments to the Public Health Act prohibiting the sale of food where drugs and chemicals are sold and regulations governing utensils used in cooking food in hotels, etc.; enactment of health insurance legislation and legislation prohibiting women being employed in factories, shops, etc., for three months before and after child-birth.

5. Minimum Wage Act.—Amendments to this Act which would prevent evasions of its provisions by so-called trade schools by the stricter regulation of such schools and enactment of legislation providing for the fixing of a minimum wage for male workers similar to that in force in British Columbia.

6. Boiler Act Amendments.—That the Boiler Act be amended to provide that only certified firemen be permitted to operate heating plants in public buildings; limit the number of provisional certificates issued to unqualified firemen and engineers and that such permits be not renewed upon expiry of one year; that owners of steam boiler plants be required to notify the Department of names, grades and the number of certificates held by their employees and of any changes in staff. Compulsory registration of engineers on and off jobs, with a view to assuring that qualified men are employed in the various positions. A more strict enforcement of the provisions of the act in the oil fields.

7. Mines Act Amendments.—Amendments to this act were urged providing for better ventilation regulations; the appointment of an inspector in each mining district; that the workers' representative on examining boards be a qualified miner; that all miners signing for work be furnished with a copy of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

8. Industrial Disputes.—Enactment of enabling legislation to make effective provisions of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (1907) and subsequent amendments.

9. Other Matters.—Abolition of the Garnishee Act; prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals; payment of Government employees at time of discharge; amendments to the Election Act providing for reduction of residence qualification period to three months; immediate action to conserve the water powers of the province for the people; suggestions for improvements in the proposed Contributory Negligence Act to ensure against liability as between employees was also urged.

Referring to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the delegation informed the Government that the Federation had already presented the views of the workers of the Province to the special committee which was revising the act and gave notice that should the findings of this committee be not satisfactory it would be the duty of the Federation to continue to press for necessary amendments.

Legislation Enacted.

The Alberta Legislature was in session from February 2nd to March 21st, 1928. During the session the following legislation of interest to the workers was enacted:

Workmen's Compensation Act Amendments. — The special committee appointed at the 1927 session to study the act and the whole question of workmen's compensation reported at the opening of the session recommending the following amendments:

Increase the rate of compensation from 62½ per cent to 66 2-3 per cent of earnings. Make the three-day waiting period applicable to all cases, regardless of their duration. Change the method of computing the average wage of workmen. Increase the funeral benefits from \$100 to \$125. Place all railway employees under the act. Make provision for individual employer or workmen of individual employers to be covered by the act. This privilege to be made available to farmers and ranchers and their employees.

Delete Section 35 thereby removing a discrimination against workmen whose dependents are in a foreign land. Set out in the act definite provisions regarding the payment for hernia. Make provision for the spending of \$20,000 in any year for the purpose of rehabilitating workmen who have been injured. Make the act apply to teamsters or drivers of other vehicles doing work for another, whether or not the employer supplies the team or vehicle, providing the relation of master and servant exists. Provide that all new construction wherever a building permit has been issued shall be deemed to come within the scope of the act, thus ensuring coverage for many casual workers not heretofore protected by the act. Set up a diagnostic clinic at the University of Alberta to review certain cases, provision to be made giving workmen or employers the right to appear at any time a case is being reviewed. Bring hotels and commercial greenhouses under the act, and provide for the inclusion of restaurants and retail shops by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The proposed amendments were passed by the Legislature with very little change. The effect of the amendment making applicable the three-day waiting period to all cases, which was vigorously protested by the Executive of the Federation, will be to nullify, to a considerable extent, benefits received through the increased rate of compensation. Only those who suffer injury for periods of from three to nine days and over forty-nine days will benefit thereby, while those whose injuries have a duration of from ten to forty-nine days will actually lose by the amendments. On the whole, however, the amendments made constitute a definite improvement in the act. Other amendments made to the act provide for the appointment of members of the Board to serve for stated periods.

Security of Wages Acts. — Two very important acts passed were the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act and the Woodmen's Lien Act amendments. The first provides that every mine owner must furnish a bond for the payment of wages or satisfy the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of his ability to pay wages. This act should eliminate the hardship which has been caused in various parts of the province by the failure of some coal operators to pay wages due to their employees.

The amendment to the Woodmen's Lien Act is designed to render a similar service to lumber workmen, many of whom have suffered from the non-payment of wages.

Minimum Wage Act. — An amendment to this act was passed to prevent violation of the spirit of the legislation by the establishment of so-called "schools." This amendment is in line with requests made by the Federation. Another change in this act provides that in any case where a person has been employed by her employer in any branch of work at the minimum wage, the Board shall have the power to permit that employer to employ her in another branch of work of the same trade or occupation, at such rate less than the minimum rate of wages and for such time as may be determined by the Board.

On the face of it this amendment appears to open a door for abuse of the spirit of the act, but the real purpose is to provide that employers instead of laying workers off when work is slack in one department may transfer such workers to another department, but shall at the discretion of the Board be relieved of paying the full minimum wage for a learning period fixed by the Board.

Industrial Disputes Act. — An enabling act making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada applicable to the province was passed. This removes from the jurisdiction of the Provincial Labor Disputes Act all of the disputes to which the Dominion Act applies. The Alberta Act is still in force, however, and may be invoked in the case of disputes not specifically covered by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Boilers Act. — Changes in the Boilers Act included the repeal of Sections 4 to 10 which referred to the licensing of portable boilers. These boilers will now come under the other provisions of the Act and will be regulated in the same way as other high pressure boilers. Other amendments to this act fixed certain responsibilities and provided for penalties for violation of the provisions of the act.

Building Trades Protection Act. — Amendments to this Act make the regulations apply to all buildings. Previously only buildings of more than two stories in height were covered. The amendments also provide for penalties for violation of the act or regulations. Where there is any conflict between the act and any municipal by-law the provisions of the act shall apply. All inspectors under the act shall hereafter be appointed by the Government instead of by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Women's Bureau Act. — This Act sets up a women's bureau, the objects of which are to collect and tabulate information with regard to conditions relating to the occupation and work of women and to conduct research work into matters affecting women.

Legislative Review.

Three important resolutions were passed by the Legislature. One, moved by F. J. White, M.L.A., instructed the Government to conduct an investigation into the matter of health insurance or medical aid schemes which are now in operation in other countries and which be made applicable to Alberta. This is a matter which has been discussed at a number of conventions of the Federation and is one in which the workers are greatly interested. Another resolution, proposed by Col. C. Y. Weaver, and amended by motion of F. J. White, calls for the consideration of provisions for educational assistance to children of disabled veterans of the great war and also the children of workmen who have been disabled in industry. F. J. White also moved a resolution which instructs the Government to consider the question of devoting to physical training the time now given to cadet training in the schools.

Old Age Pensions.—Claiming that the Federal Government should assume full responsibility for old age pensions, the Government refused to pass the necessary enabling legislation which would bring the present Federal Act into operation in the province. Strenuous efforts were made by the Executive of the Federation and by the Labor Members of the House to get this measure passed but were unsuccessful. Alberta is now the only western province which has not passed the legislation, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba having put the measure through at the last session of their legislatures.

Other Activities.

Anticipating some re-organization of the administration due to amendments made to the Workmen's Compensation Act together with the resignation of the chairman of the Board, the Executive of the Federation held a specially called meeting in Calgary on March 31st. At this meeting the importance of sympathetic administration of the Act was duly considered and decision reached to again press the views of the Federation with respect thereto. Accordingly on April 27th, President Fred J. White and Secretary Elmer E. Roper made representations to Premier J. E. Brownlee urging the appointment of a representative of labor to the Board and that names of those who might be submitted by the Federation be given due consideration.

Whilst no recommendations were submitted respecting the appointment of a chairman, it was suggested that before an appointment was made that the Federation be informed of the name of the appointee contemplated by the Government with a view to ensuring that the person named might prove satisfactory. Premier Brownlee assured President White and Secretary Roper that the Government would give due consideration to the representations made and that the Executive of the Federation would be advised of its intentions in accordance with the requests submitted.

At the time of writing no further action had been taken in the matter by the Government.

In accordance with instructions of the Calgary convention, the Executive is endeavoring to gather information with a view to a revision of the rates paid under the Minimum Wage Act, the various Trades and Labor Councils throughout the province having been requested to assist in this work.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia Executive Committee elected at the Edmonton Convention is composed of Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, chairman; W. Page, Vancouver; R. W. Nunn, Victoria and S. D. Macdonald, Prince Rupert. On February 4th, 1928, the members of the Committee met the Premier, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labor, and other members of the Provincial Government and presented the following legislative proposals:

1. Workmen's Compensation Act.—(a) That excluded persons as set out in Part 1 Section 4, Paragraph B., engaged in undertakings costing in excess of \$50 be brought under the provisions of the act; (b) all compensation to be based on rate of wages being paid to workmen at time of injury; (c) that the rate of compensation be increased from 62½ per cent to 66 2-3 per cent, same as in force in Ontario and Manitoba; (d) that there be a more liberal interpretation in hernia cases; (e) that when injured workman has been awarded total disability compensation, same shall be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation

or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment; and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to take light work, the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided; (f) that medical inspection and professional treatment be provided when workers are employed in occupations where they are subjected to the dangers of poisonous gases.

2. Health Insurance.—That legislation be introduced providing for Health Insurance.

3. Mothers Pensions Act.—(a) We ask that the present act be amended to include the following clause as contained in the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act:

"For entering into arrangement with the Government of any other province in the Dominion of Canada making similar provisions for the payment of allowances to mothers as is made by this act, for the purpose of such allowance in the case of any person who has been in receipt of such allowance in another province and who moves into British Columbia, or in case of a person who has resided in such other province and in British Columbia for periods which together equal the term of residence required by this act in the case of a resident of British Columbia, but no such arrangement shall be entered into nor shall any such payment be made except where the province concerned has passed legislation enabling reciprocal action to be taken with regard to beneficiaries under this act who may move into such province."

(b) Amend sub-clause 2, of clause 2, by deleting the words "Five hundred dollars" in the third line and inserting the words "One thousand dollars" and by deleting the words "Fifteen hundred dollars" in the fourth line and substituting therefor the words "Two thousand dollars."

(c) Where a mother in receipt of the pension owns her own home that there be no deduction made in her pension allowance because of same.

4. Hours of Work Act.—That the scope of the Hours of Work Act be extended to include all employed persons within the province.

5. Minimum Wage Act.—That legislation be enacted establishing a minimum wage and limitation of hours of work for boys employed within the province.

6. Proposed Maternity Act.—That legislation be enacted whereby maternity cases be given free treatment in hospitals receiving Provincial Government grants.

7. Legislation compelling automobile owners to carry insurance.—That all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical and property injury to others.

8. Amendments to the Municipal Act and City Charters.—(a) That legislation be enacted giving to every person, male or female, in all cities and municipalities who is a British subject of 21 years of age (and to all from whom a poll tax is collected) the right to vote in all civic and municipal elections; (b) that legislation be passed prohibiting any person to vote in any more than one polling division in any city or municipal election; (c) legislation abolishing property qualifications for all elective offices in cities and municipalities. As an alternative qualification we suggest five years residence and endorsement by 150 electors.

9. Unemployment Insurance.—That the B. C. Government urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of enacting legislation providing for the creation of a State Unemployment Insurance Fund.

10. Conciliation Boards.—That the necessary legislation be enacted for the establishment of Conciliation Boards to consider disputes of Municipal and Civic employees.

11. Provincial Plumbing Law.—(With a view to safeguarding the health of the people): The placing on the Provincial Statutes of an act regulating the installing of plumbing and that a commission be appointed to act in conjunction with the Provincial health officer to draft such act.

Appreciating the difficulties of the Government in properly enforcing the labor and social legislation on the Provincial Statutes, owing to the impossibility of maintaining the number of inspectors necessary, we are prepared to offer the services of trade union officials willing to act without salary.

Legislation Enacted.

The British Columbia Legislature convened on January 16th, 1928, and adjourned March 16th, 1928. During the session a number of legislative questions were dealt with of interest to the workers, a summary of which follows:

Poll Tax.—Amendments were made to the Provincial Poll Tax making the Act applicable to those over the age of 21, instead of 18 years, as previously. (Any under the age of 21 who have paid the tax this year are entitled to a refund.)

Plural Voting.—Plural voting has been eliminated from the Greater Vancouver City Charter.

Health Insurance.—The question of health insurance was considered and a committee appointed to bring in a recommendation at the next session of the Provincial House.

The Superannuation Act.—The Superannuation Act was extended to include school board employees and superannuation made payable to the dependents of deceased employees who had been in the service for fifteen years or more.

Male Minimum Wage Act.—The Male Minimum Wage Act was extended by regulation of the Minimum Wage Board to include culinary workers.

Unemployment Insurance. — The following resolution which had been presented to the Government by the Committee was adopted:

“Be it resolved that we urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity of enacting legislation providing for the creation of a State Unemployment Insurance Fund, by assessments on industries similar to the methods adopted with Provincial Compensation Funds, to be administered under the authority of the Dominion Government.”

Motor Vehicle Act.—Amendments to this act provide for examination of applicants for new drivers' licenses and for the calling up of and examination of those already holding licenses.

Electrical Inspection.—The Municipal Act was amended providing for the regulation, inspection and control of electrical installation by municipalities and the appointment of inspectors for that purpose.

The Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act was amended to include outside employees of municipal corporations.

Coal Mines Regulation Act.—A new section was added to this Act providing that a mine employee may, by written order, request the management to apply the whole or part of the money due such employee to the payment of hospital, sick and accident fund dues or union dues.

Workmen's Liens.—The Mechanics Lien Act was amended to provide that the claimant shall file a "lis pendens" in the land registry office where the affidavit required by the Act is filed. Failure to do so within thirty-one days or within the extended time provided by the act will result in cancellation of the lien. Amendments to the Woodman's Lien Act make provision for the seizure of logs or timber in cases where the claimant has good reason to believe that such are about to be removed from the locality in which they lie. Provision is also made with respect to the sale of timber to satisfy claims, whereby the judge having regard to the saving of costs or necessity of expedition of a sale and in the interests of both parties may order sale of such timber forthwith.

The members of the British Columbia Executive Committee wish to express appreciation of the courteous treatment received from the Premier, Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, and members of the Government in attendance when the legislative programme was presented and also to extend thanks to the labor members of the Provincial House, Messrs. Harry Neelands, Frank Brown and Tom Uphill, for valuable assistance rendered during the past year.

REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Greetings:—

The Forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, opening in the city of Los Angeles, October 3rd, 1927, was given a real send off with the playing of several overtures by a 150-piece philharmonic orchestra, all members of the local Musicians' Union. After various addresses by public officials we listened to addresses given by Collins Hardin, General Chairman of the local Committee; A. W. Hoch, President of the Central Labor Council; J. F. Dalton, President of the State Federation of Labor of California; J. W. Buzzell, Secretary Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

In the opening remarks of the local speakers they brought to the attention of the delegates that in Southern California there are business interests spending many thousands of dollars to force the open shop plan on the workers. However, they were able to assure the assembled delegates that they were more than holding their own against those who were making an effort to destroy the trade unions of that part of the country.

The Credential Committee reported having examined credentials of 380 delegates, representing 92 international and national unions, four departments, 28 State branches, 65 central bodies, 14 local federal trade unions and five fraternal delegates, all of whom were seated.

The Executive Councils report showed a record of achievement in the past year's work. It pointed out that they have succeeded in convincing numbers of employers that adequate wages bring far better results in industry than the low wage system. Dealing with the wage policies of the Federation the report says, in part:

"It is the labor movement that makes it possible for the majority of the population to participate commensurately in material and social progress. Like trade associations, engineering societies, bar associations, medical societies, etc., trade unions are organizations of persons with mutual interests and common work problems.

"The way the membership works and the ideals they follow are important in shaping the development of economic progress and, hence, of all life. The basic objectives of all organizations which rest on occupation are identical; advancement of work itself, and economic returns that will enable the membership to have for personal use the material comforts of life and opportunities for abundant life.

"That nation is making most substantial progress where standards of life are rising consistently among all groups. Not only is it socially necessary to have the broadest basis for rising standards of living but it is also economically essential in order that consumers' demands keep pace with increasing output, and so we have here the fundamental idea of the high wage policy that the American Federation of Labor has consistently taught for the past forty-seven years."

The report also dealt with education, economic conditions, international relations, public health and welfare, legislation, etc. Another interesting and important section was that dealing with the history of the hours of labor and the adoption of the five day week which, along with other recommendations of the Executive Council, was unanimously adopted by the convention.

In dealing with this matter the Executive Council included in its report a very concise summary of the progress made by trade unions in reducing hours of work since the year 1776 when factories worked from sunrise to sunset. The report pointed out that it took until 1840 to win the ten-hour day and between that period and 1870 many State laws were passed making this the maximum legal work day. The agitation for the eight-hour day commenced in 1865, but it was not until 1884 that this movement became general in which year the A. F. of L. set May 1886 as the time for the establishing of the eight-hour day. The trade unionists were not wholly successful at this time so action was continued and in 1890 the carpenters led the movement, winning the eight-hour day in 137 cities and nine hours in most others. Continuing, the report directed attention that last year the international trade union movement set itself a new goal, namely the five-day week, and that already a large number of unions have reached this objective.

The officers' report showed at the close of the fiscal year the Federation had in affiliation 106 national and international organizations as well as four departments, 49 state federations and 742 local department councils, 794 city central bodies, 365 local trade and federal labor unions, the whole comprising 29,394 local unions with an average paid up membership for the year of 2,812,407, being an increase of 8,441 during the year. The Secretary pointed out that this does not include members of organizations engaged in strikes, lockouts, unemployed, etc., on whom tax had not been paid to the Federation and that if these had been included the total membership would be 3,312,407.

The convention went on record approving the recommendation of the Executive Council that the Federation should make a concise study of the question of old age pensions with the view of presenting a report on this matter to the next convention.

Immigration matters occupied a prominent part in the discussions of the convention, particularly with respect to workers entering the United States from Mexico and from Canada. Resolution No. 3, dealing with the Mexican situation, pointed out that these immigrants were constituting a serious social and industrial problem, especially in the southern states, and as they were depressing the wages of American trade unionists, requested action by the Executive Council on the matter.

The Resolution Committee made the following recommendation:

"That Resolution No. 3 be referred to the Executive Council for investigation on the subject matter, with instructions to take such action in relation thereto as not to conflict with previous actions and general policy of the American Federation of Labor in relation to immigration from Mexico and Latin American countries."

It was explained that already the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican Federation of Labor had reached an agreement whereby the latter would petition the Mexican Government to consider and to enact a restrictive immigration policy which, in substance, shall conform to the immigration law requirements of the United States.

The report, after some discussion, was adopted and the Executive Council and the Mexican representatives commended for their work in the matter.

Resolution No. 5 dealt with the entry of Canadian workers and the Committee on Resolutions reported on this matter as follows:

"In relation to the subject matter of Resolution No. 5, it should be understood that the quota restrictions of the immigration laws cannot be lawfully evaded by those to whom the quota provisions should apply simply by entrance to the United States through Canada and we believe that all necessary steps should be taken to prevent violation of law in that respect. The Committee, however, does not believe that the quota restrictions should be enacted against Canadians, large numbers of whom are members of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and whose standards of living are in harmony with those which prevail in the United States. There should be proper enforcement of the contract labor laws which prohibit the importation of labor under contract or agreement. With this understanding, the Committee recommends that the resolutions be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to take such other action as may, in the judgment of the council, seem best calculated to protect the interests of American workers."

It will readily be seen from this that all that the American workers are endeavoring to do is to protect their standards of living which we, in Canada, endeavor to do, to-wit: our protest against the wholesale importation of European labor into this country.

Among other resolutions adopted was one in favor of maintaining a United States Merchant Marine; the granting of independence to the Filipino people; reaffirming opposition to Fascism in America; in favor of international unions creating funds for the support of a chain of broadcasting radio stations operated by organized labor, etc.

On the third day of the convention I was accorded the privilege of conveying the fraternal greetings of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the convention while Messrs. Arthur Pugh and Will Sherwood delivered their fraternal addresses on behalf of the British Trades Union Congress.

Later in the session Miss Ethel A. Holmes and Miss Anna B. Fitzgerald presented fraternal greetings from the Women's International Union Label League.

May I express my thanks and appreciation for the entertainment provided and hospitality shown to me by the Executive Council whilst in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor and in conclusion may I refer to a few remarks passed by President Green in closing the convention: "This has been really a most constructive convention. I want to refer to one outstanding achievement. I refer to the work of the building trades department of the A. F. of L. representing the men in the building trades industry. I am happy, indeed, that this great convention made possible for that influential organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to become reaffiliated with the building trades department. I want to officially express my deep appreciation of this achievement and I am happy to go from Los Angeles with the Building Trades Department solidified and united as perhaps never before."

Respectfully submitted,

A. FARMILO.

REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Brothers, Greetings:—

Having been elected your delegate to the Fifty-ninth convention of the British Trades Union Congress and being requested to represent Canada at the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Paris, August, 1927, I had the privilege of extending the fraternal greetings of the Canadian workers to the General Confederation of Labor of France during my stay in Paris.

Sailing from Quebec City on board the S. S. "Montnairn" on July 12th gave me ample time to attend these different conventions and arrive in Edinburgh in time to attend the British Congress.

The British Trades Union Congress was called to order at noon on September 5th in the Synod Hall and lasted to the 10th, inclusive, and was an eventful one, there being 646 delegates present, representing a membership of 4,163,994. After the preliminaries were over, Mr. George Hicks, the President, opened the sessions of the Congress with a vigorous address showing plainly that although they had had serious struggles in the last few months preceding this meeting of Congress their ranks were unbroken and their fighting forces unimpaired. He also dwelt on several important issues such as the use of political power, direct exchange of views, industrial peace and Russian relations. The agenda was a heavy one, the report of the Executive Council, along with the numerous resolutions submitted by affiliated unions, dealing with a large number of especially important matters. The decisions arrived at lacked nothing in precision and emphasis.

Upon all the main matters of policy brought before the delegates Congress spoke its mind clearly and firmly. There was no ambiguity or equivocation in its attitude. Good sense and good temper marked the debates even on divisive issues. Although the Congress uncompromisingly rejected the counsels of its radical minority, it listened to them with tolerance and good humor before pronouncing its conclusions.

It laid down for the General Council a clear line of policy in which the governing motive was the conviction that trade unionism is a constructive force in industry with a positive contribution to make towards the establishment of a new system of economic relations dominated by the peace spirit. But it will be disastrous if the peace spirit which ruled the Edinburgh Congress is misunderstood or fails to find response among those who must share with the trades unions the responsibility of bringing about a new industrial order.

It is no small tribute to the leaders of trade unionism that they had courage to take the responsibility of proclaiming their belief in the possibility of developing a constructive programme for the improvement of economic conditions in face of the provocation given by the Government in its anti-union legislation and in its sterile and reactionary policy in industrial and social affairs. The Congress would have found support if it had made the Government's record the justification of bitter class war. There are all the elements of intensified class conflict in the existing situation. The Congress leaders, with the unqualified support of

the unions' delegates, accepted, on the contrary, responsibility for a policy of co-operation in an endeavor to work out a practical solution of industrial troubles by methods of conciliation. It meant a definite repudiation of the militant policy with which the minority is identified. It signified a determination to exhaust all the possibilities of negotiation and conference in dealing with the immediate difficulties affecting the economic life of the country. But it depends for its success upon the recognition by employers of the responsibility devolving upon them, and by the Government of the obligation it imposes upon them to remove the obstacles they have so wantonly placed in the path of the unions.

The policy of the General Council in discountenancing the affiliation of Trades Councils to the Minority Movement was approved by a tremendous majority after an interesting discussion. Mr. Herbert Smith, in opposing a motion to refer back this part of the report, said:

"The policy of the Minority Movement was to wreck the trade unions, and whether they knew it or not, they were doing more than the employers to injure the workers' cause."

He saw no difference between the Minority Movement and the Communists; both had their orders from Moscow. He objected to outside dictation whether from Moscow or elsewhere.

Mr. Walter M. Citrine, General Secretary of the B.T.U.C., said that the Minority Movement was formed in 1924 by the British Bureau of the Red International, and under what was called the proletarian discipline its members had to carry out the instructions and policy of the Red International. The paid members of the Minority Movement dared not alter a comma or word of the instruction issued to them.

Congress would have to deal with this matter in a decisive manner by supporting the finding of the General Council that in no case could policy be the result of dictation by any outside or irresponsible organization. The policy of the General Council was thus endorsed by a majority of over three and a half million votes.

The General Council also secured overwhelming support for its recommendation that no useful purpose could be served by continuing negotiations on the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Committee with the Russian trade unions.

A resolution by the tailors and garment workers' union was carried favoring an inquiry into the marking of all goods and manufactured articles with trade union labels. It was moved by Mr. T. Ellison, Leeds, who advocated that all trade unionists should insist on having their clothing marked with trade union tabs, as was done in the case of hats.

The British Trades Union Congress does not elect its officers in convention, this being done by the General Council, which remains practically the same as last year, very few changes having occurred.

Tribute must be paid to the skill and tact with which the President, Mr. George Hicks, conducted Congress. He won golden opinions by his genial humor, his patience, and light-handed touch on the reins, and by the quick despatch of business. On the organization side Congress ran smoothly without a hitch under the guidance of its secretary, who found time also to make two or three decisive interventions in debate in a manner that showed him to be one of the ablest speakers in Congress.

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my appreciation for the many kindnesses shown to Mrs. Brunet and myself by

the Executive and delegates of the British Trades Union Congress and also for the receptions by the Printing Trades Federation and the National Society of Operative Printers, and many other executives and individuals in the British labor movement.

Having made arrangements with the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to represent the Congress at the French Federation of Labor convention, which was held in Paris from July 28th to 30th, it was my privilege to address that important labor organization and convey to them the fraternal greetings of the Canadian workers. The French delegates showed their appreciation when they heard a delegate from Canada address them in their own language and requested me to convey to the workers of Canada their best wishes for success in our work in this country.

The following week I attended the convention of the International Federation of Trade Unions. This gave me an opportunity to meet most of the labor leaders of Europe and also learning of the conditions under which the workers live and work in many of these countries. Many vital questions interesting the workers of the world were discussed and many important decisions were arrived at.

In conclusion I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the honor conferred upon me by electing me your delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. I assure the delegates that I endeavored to properly represent our Canadian movement and conveyed your fraternal greetings to the best of my ability.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

(Signed) GEORGE R. BRUNET.

President Moore announced that the Executive Council considered it essential that a special Committee on Migration be appointed and that all matters coming before the convention pertaining to this important question be submitted to this Committee.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper moved that the recommendation of the Executive Council be adopted and that the following constitute the Committee. This motion was adopted unanimously.

Special Committee on Migration: Elmer Roper, Chairman, Edmonton; Joseph Corbett, London; Robert Livett, Blairmore; H. Davis, Prince Albert; J. G. Hutchison, Winnipeg; J. P. McKay, Windsor; David H. Lamb, Toronto; J. L. Gillanders, Toronto; Sam Lawrence, Hamilton; M. D. Coolen, Halifax; H. Vaillancourt, Montreal; R. Lajoie, Montreal; J. H. Larocque, Quebec; James E. Tighe, St. John; Angus McInnis, Vancouver; W. H. Phillips, Winnipeg.

By formal motion matters dealt with under the following sections of the Executive Council's Report were referred to the Special Committee on Migration: Item 4 Section; Item 1, Section 2; Item 11, Section 4, and Section 7 and Resolutions 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 114.

By formal motion Section 11 of the Executive Council's report and Resolutions 112 and 113 were referred to the Committee on Union Labels.

By formal motion the Committee on Constitution and Law was instructed to review the whole constitution, such changes in the same as might be deemed advisable to be recommended to the Executive Council for consideration and report thereon to the 1929 convention.

By formal motion the remainder of the Executive Council's report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, together with the reports of the Provincial Executive Committees, Provincial Federations of Labor and reports of the fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress.

By formal motion all resolutions, with the exception of the above mentioned, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Announcement was made that telegrams had been sent extending greetings to the following affiliated organizations which were meeting in convention at the time: International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, International Typographical Union, International Association of Fire Fighters, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Operative Plasterers International Association of the United States and Canada, and Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.

Delegate J. A. McClelland, Transcona, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order, reported on behalf of that committee as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

We, your Committee on Rules of Order, beg leave to submit the following report:

Rule 1. The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a.m. and remain in session until 12.30 o'clock noon. Convene at 2 p.m. and remain in session until 6 p.m. Evening session, when necessary, from 8 p.m. until adjournment.

Rule 2. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order, he shall at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order has been decided.

Rule 3. Should one or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, except it be to call to a point of order.

Rule 5. A delegate shall not speak more than once upon a question until all who wish to speak shall have an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6. Speeches shall be limited to five minutes, except in moving a resolution, when the delegate shall be allowed ten minutes.

Rule 7. When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except—to adjourn—to refer—for the previous question—to postpone indefinitely—to postpone for a certain time—to divide or amend—which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 8. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 9. When a roll call vote has been ordered, no adjournment shall take place until the results have been announced.

Rule 10. A roll call vote will require a demand for same by fifty (50) of the delegates present.

Rule 11. Delegates wishing to speak on any subject will, after they have been recognized by the chair, announce their name and number of the organization which they represent.

Rule 12. Cushing's Manual will govern in debate.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. McCLELLAND, Chairman.

NORMAN BEAMISH.

R. LYNCH.

The report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

By formal motion the order of business was suspended to allow Mayor S. McBride of Toronto, who had been unavoidably prevented from attending the opening session, to address the Convention.

Mayor McBride expressed pleasure at having the opportunity of appearing before the Convention and extended a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates and their friends on behalf of the citizens of Toronto. He stated that two of his colleagues on the Board of Control, Messrs. Jos. Gibbons and W. D. Robbins, were trade unionists, being members of the Toronto Street Railway Employees Organization and he paid

tribute to their efforts and executive ability in the administration of civic government. Referring to conditions of labor in the city, Mayor McBride stated that the corporation had always tried to be fair to its employees and that a minimum wage of 60 cents per hour and an eight-hour day was established for civic workers. Regarding building by-laws, His Worship said that in the drafting of these it had always been the aim to afford the greatest protection against the loss of human life. During the present year the value of building permits issued had amounted to over thirty-five millions of dollars with the promise of reaching a total of forty millions by the end of the year. He outlined the efforts being made to encourage the building of homes by the workers through the city's method of assessment. Referring to the success attained in this respect, he stated that there were 110,000 individual homes in the city, 68 per cent of which were occupied by owners. "We have no slums in our city," said His Worship, "and this is in a large measure due to the trade unions and their officials through whose efforts employers have been prevailed upon to establish wage levels which enable the building of suitable homes." There was a by-law in effect which prohibited the employment of white women by Orientals and "I propose to see that it is rigidly adhered to," stated Mayor McBride. In concluding, he complimented the Congress on the wonderful work it was doing in the interest of the workers and expressed the hope that the decisions of the present convention would be beneficial to the people of Canada generally. He further expressed the hope that the delegates would enjoy their stay in the city and assured them of his readiness to assist in any manner possible to this end.

President Moore thanked Mayor McBride for his kindly welcome and for his tribute to the contributions of the trade unionists of the city in the maintaining of better housing conditions in Toronto. He then introduced Mr. C. Alfred McGuire, member of the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. Mr. McGuire, in opening his address, stated that he was proud of the accomplishments in the way of public ownership by the Ontario Hydro and expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered at all times by organized labor, whom he said had always supported it 100 per cent. Dealing with the opposition, which had to be overcome at its inception, Mr. McGuire stated that if it had not been for the co-operation of the workers of the Province success could not have been possible. He paid a glowing tribute to the late Sir Adam Beck who had conceived the hydro system, which had been responsible for saving millions of dollars to the people of Ontario. He said there were 541 municipalities now using power developed by the Commission and the time was approaching when they would all be free from debt. In the city of Toronto the cost of street lighting alone, under public ownership, meant a reduction of

three mills in the tax rate. The function of the Commission was to develop the water powers of the province in the interests of the people and in addition to developing original sources of supply a number of other privately owned power plants had been acquired through negotiation. It was not the policy of the Commission, he stated, to arbitrarily take the properties of private concerns.

Referring to his tenure as Mayor of Toronto, Mr. McGuire stated that on several occasions deputations from the Board of Trade and similar organizations had waited on the civic representatives requesting a reduction in the civic wage rates. He had absolutely refused to consider such requests as he realized that decent living standards were essential to the best citizenship. Returning to the success of the Ontario Hydro System, Mr. McGuire stated that notwithstanding this the Commission had ever to be on guard against the opponents of public ownership and urged continued support for the system. Concluding, he reminded the delegates that "In unity there is strength and the moment you are divided you will crumble and lose that which you have taken years to secure." He expressed the hope that the decisions reached during the convention would make for better citizenship generally.

President Moore expressed appreciation to Mr. McGuire for his most informative address and assured him that organized labor, as represented by the Congress, could be counted upon to continue its support of the principle of public ownership of public utilities.

Delegate James F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report on behalf of that Committee:

Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave to report that there were several resolutions mailed to the Secretary-Treasurer which do not appear on the printed list of resolutions distributed to the delegates. There were three such resolutions mailed too late to reach the office of the Congress twenty days prior to the opening of this Convention; one from Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council respecting old age pensions; one from Hamilton Street Railway Employees, respecting the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and one from Lethbridge Local 289, B. R. Carmen, respecting Employment Service Officers. Your committee, having read these resolutions, beg to report that subject matters contained in them are covered in the resolutions received in time to meet the requirements of the rules of the Congress.

There were resolutions received from Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers, Toronto; Civic Employees, Vancouver, and Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council concerning the action of the International Association of Machinists in expelling Mr. Tim Buck from membership. These resolutions were received within the time stated in the Constitution, but are considered as being outside the jurisdiction of this Convention as they concern the differences between an individual and an affiliated organization.

Another resolution from Ladysmith Lodge 42, B. R. Carmen, Calgary, was received within the time stated in the Constitution. This resolution deals with the internal management of an affiliated organization and therefore is held to be outside the jurisdiction of this Convention.

Another resolution was received within the stated time from Queen City Lodge, No. 33, B. of M. of Way Employees, Toronto. This resolution is exactly the same as Resolution No. 17, submitted to the Edmonton Convention and ordered deleted from the records by the delegates assembled, on the ground that the resolution did not come within the jurisdiction of the Congress.

Your committee recommends that all of the above resolutions be not dealt with by this Convention.

There has been another resolution received from the District Labor Council of Toronto dealing with a matter concerning an action taken by the Police Chiefs' Association of Canada, at their convention held a few days ago, and inasmuch as this matter could not be sent to the office of the Congress within the stated time, and as it is of vital interest to the workers of Canada, your committee recommends that this resolution be dealt with by this Convention.

He moved the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Alex. Gibson, Port Arthur, took exception to the recommendation of the committee with respect to the resolutions dealing with the expulsion of Tim Buck from the International Association of Machinists.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh replied that this was a matter which could only be dealt with by the organization involved.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, suggested that the report be dealt with in sections in order to meet the requirements of the Constitution with respect to the resolution submitted by the Toronto District Labor Council.

Delegate A. McLeod, Port Arthur, also voiced opposition to the recommendation of the committee concerning the expulsion of Tim Buck from the International Association of Machinists.

By formal motion it was decided to deal with the report in two sections, viz:

Section 1.—The recommendation relative to such resolutions as were not received within the time specified by the Constitution and those held to be dealing with matters not coming within the jurisdiction of the Congress.

Section 2.—The recommendation regarding the resolution from the Toronto District Labor Council dealing with the action of the Police Chiefs' Association of Canada respecting finger-printing of immigrants.

Section 1 of the committee's report was adopted.

Section 2 of the committee's report was adopted and the resolution referred to the Special Committee on Migration.

Resolution No. 1.—The committee recommended the deletion of all words after the word "and" on the fourth line of the resolve and substitution therefor of the following: "Place the Post-Master General in a position to deal directly on such matters as classification and the fixing of salaries for letter carriers", the resolution then reading:

By Federated Association Letter Carriers.—Whereas, this Congress has, for several years past, called the attention of the Government to the inadequate salaries paid Letter Carriers for responsible and arduous

duties, and whereas, under the Civil Service Act, as amended in 1919, classification and salaries of Letter Carriers were placed under the jurisdiction of a Civil Service Commission, and whereas, this Commission under the Act is given arbitrary powers that enable them to repudiate any recommendations made by the Post-Master General to augment salaries of Letter Carriers. And whereas, the Civil Service Commission in the past three years has turned down flat the recommendations of two Post Masters General for reclassification and higher salaries for Letter Carriers. And whereas, in 1918 Letter Carriers were paid salaries on a par with that paid Policemen and more than Fire Brigades, and whereas, in 1918 a Canadian Letter Carrier received \$89.00 a year more than the maximum of a U. S. A. Carrier, and whereas, in 1927 the maximum salary of a Canadian Letter Carrier is \$1,500.00, while the U. S. A. Carrier is advanced to 2,200.00, Police and Fire Brigades to \$1,850.00, and in some cases more, and whereas, under the administration of the Civil Service Commission salaries of Letter Carriers in eight years, in comparison with the above, have fallen behind from \$450.00 to \$600.00 per annum.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Congress impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of introducing legislation at the coming session of Parliament that will remove the amendment of 1919, known as Section B-45 from the Civil Service Act, and place the Post Master General in a position to deal directly on such matters as classification and the fixing of salaries for Letter Carriers.

The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.

Delegate J. J. Reaves, Toronto, said he had no objection to the recommendation of the committee. He reviewed the efforts made by the Federated Association of Letter Carriers to have improvements made in salaries and working conditions, pointing out that although the Post-Master General had the support of the Cabinet and the Treasury Board, had recommended an increase in salaries for the Letter Carriers, the Civil Service Commission had refused to carry the recommendation into effect. He stated that he did not wish the resolution interpreted to mean that the association he represented desired a return to the patronage system in the Government service.

Delegate G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, suggested that care be exercised in making decision on such a matter. If the recommendations of the Post Master General had the support of the Cabinet and the Treasury Board, as stated by Delegate Reaves, he expressed the opinion that the increases could have been put through.

Delegate J. W. Fitchett, Toronto, urged the adoption of the committee's recommendation. The elimination of Section 45B of the Civil Service Act would put such cases up to the Government, he concluded.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 2.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Be it resolved, that enabling legislation be obtained so that marine engineers in the employ of the Federal Government shall enjoy the benefit of superannuation similar to those employees who come under the Civil Service Act.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate E. Hamelin, Montreal, urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 3.—By Ottawa Federal Union of Office Cleaners No. 67: Resolved, that the Federal Office Cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 4.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Whereas, the deficit of earnings of the Canadian National Steamship Limited is paid by the Canadian taxpayers, be it resolved, that the Federal Government be requested to have all employees of the Canadian National Steamships Limited, become residents of Canada and therefore Canadian taxpayers.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 5.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Whereas, there is a difference of opinion on the present laws as regards whether it is necessary that all mechanically propelled vessels require certified engineers, be it resolved, that the Federal Government be requested to pass legislation to require that all mechanically propelled vessels be required to have certified engineers.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 6.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Whereas, the Imperial Government, through its representative, the British Board of Trade, does not recognize the certificate issued by the Federal Government of Canada as having the same status as the certificate issued by the British Board of Trade, this to the humiliation of the Canadian people. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federal Government of Canada approach the Imperial Government with the view of having the Canadian certificate issued by the Federal Government of Canada placed on the same status as the certificate issued by the British Board of Trade.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate T. B. Riley, Calgary, asked if the certificate issued by the Federal Government embodied the same requirements as that issued by the British Board of Trade.

Delegate E. Hamelin, Montreal, replied that they were practically the same.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 7.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Be it resolved, that enabling legislation be obtained so that all seamen signing on foreign-going Canadian ships, either on the Atlantic or Pacific Coasts, be returned to the original place of engagement at the expense of the steamship that had the use of their services in the event of their being paid off at any port other than that of their engagement.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 8.—The committee recommended the insertion of the word "away" after the word "franchise" in the third line, and concurrence in the resolution as amended, the resolution then reading: By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada—Be it resolved, that enabling legislation be obtained so that seamen be privileged to exercise their franchise away from home while following their employment as seamen.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 9.—By National Association of Marine Engineers: The committee recommended concurrence in a substitute resolution which was later amended, on the suggestion of Delegate W. A. MacDonald, to read:

"Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada here assembled request that the organization affected be granted representation on the examining board of marine engineers."

Delegate A. E. Avery, Hamilton, thought the original resolution would give too much power to the Marine Engineers' Association and thus lead to confliction with the interests of other trades, such as machinists.

Delegate J. F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, replied that the committee had this in mind when making the recommendation.

Delegate Eug. Hamelin, Montreal, stated that the object of the resolution was merely to ensure the proper examination of candidates.

Delegate W. A. MacDonald, Halifax, pointed out the possibility of men applying for certificates having experience in marine engineering shops only.

The substitute resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 10.—By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Whereas, the present method of computing the horsepower of the propelling machinery on vessels is out of date. Be it resolved, that the Federal Government be requested that legislation be passed that the horsepower of the propelling machinery on vessels be determined by brake horsepower on turbine engines, and the indicated horsepower be used on all reciprocating engines.

Delegate Eug. Hamelin, Montreal, suggested additions to the resolution with reference to methods of determining horsepower of marine engines. The committee's recommendation of concurrence was adopted.

President Moore announced that the hour for receiving the addresses of the fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor, British Trades Union Congress and the National Women's Trade Union League of America had been set for 4 p.m. Tuesday.

Delegate James F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resumed the report of that committee.

Resolution No. 11.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, the Government of the Province of Quebec has made provision by resolution that in all contracts issued by said Government on government work, a clause shall be inserted guaranteeing to all workers employed on said contracts a fair and equitable rate of wages, and whereas, despite this resolution workers employed under these conditions have, from time to time, found it difficult to secure fair wages because of the lack of definite provisions for the enforcement of same. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive for the Province of Quebec be instructed to urge upon the Government of that Province the desirability of an amendment or the enactment of legislation which will provide the workers with at least the same protection as is guaranteed under the Federal Fair Wage Resolution.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 12.—By Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, a resolution was passed by the Government of the Province of Quebec providing for the insertion in all contracts for Government undertakings of a clause guaranteeing a fair and equitable rate of wages to all workers on said undertakings. And whereas, in spite of the resolution passed by the Government, the workers employed find

it difficult and often impossible to obtain fair wages on account of the clause guaranteeing the same being omitted in the contract. Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instruct its Provincial Executive to urge upon the Government of the Province of Quebec the necessity of amending the fair wages resolution and enacting legislation affording to workers the same protection as that of the Federal Government, and, if it is deemed advisable, that a special conference be requested from the Public Works Department for the purpose of discussing the matter.

The committee reported that the subject matter of this resolution was covered by Resolution No. 11.

Delegate A. Martel, Montreal, stated that Resolutions Nos. 11 and 12 were not similar in intent, as the latter called for a special conference with the Government on the matter.

President Moore replied that they were similar in essence and that the latter would stand as information for the incoming Provincial Executive Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 14.—By Toronto Lodge 79, Railway Carmen; Toronto Lodge 110, Railway Carmen: Whereas, the protective tariff has only been of advantage to the manufacturers in Canada without any corresponding benefit either to the employee in the protected industries or to the consumer of protected commodities, and whereas, in many protected industries the workers are refused the right to organize or associate themselves with the trade union movement in this country. Be it resolved, that we, the delegates to the Trades Congress Convention, go on record as advocating to the Dominion Government the passing of legislation that all workers in protected industries be included in that section of the Fair Wage Laws, which provide that all works aided by Dominion public funds are subject to the provisions of the Act inasmuch as protection itself is but an indirect subsidy by the State to the manufacturers in this country.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, asked if the policy of the Congress did not call for abolition of all tariffs.

President Moore replied in the negative and stated that the resolution was in harmony with the present policy of the Congress.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 13.—By Toronto Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union and Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas, the principle of tariff protection to encourage the industries of Canada is the accepted policy of political parties and, in harmony with that policy, many of the industries are now enjoying a liberal measure of protection, which enables them to pay large dividends to their shareholders, but low wages to their employees, and whereas, many of these protected industries openly repudiate their responsibility to recognize organizations of their employees and refuse to meet the representatives of these organizations to consider working conditions, and in some cases, even go so far as to discriminate against men who join the international trade union movement. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Council of this Congress be instructed to request the Federal Government to make it a con-

dition, in the event of tariff protection being given to any industry, that a fair standard of wages and working hours be observed and that discrimination against employees because they join or belong to the international trade union movement or refusal on the part of the industry to recognize the bona fide officials of international trade unions, be regarded as an offence and punishable by the withdrawal of the tariff protection or such other punishment as will make possible the removal of these injustices to the employees.

The committee recommended deletion of all the words after the word "observed" on the fifteenth line. This resolution as amended is covered by Resolution No. 14.

Delegate J. A. White, Oshawa, suggested that an important question was being overlooked by the adoption of the committee's recommendation and referred to that part of Resolution No. 13 which called for the penalizing of protected industries where discrimination against employees occurred.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, said that while protection was in reality a subsidy to industry it was in such industries that the workers were generally paid the lowest wages and urged that the workers seek the fullest protection for their living standards in these industries by thoroughly organizing.

Delegate J. Dowling, Oshawa, urged the adoption of Resolution No. 13, as originally submitted.

Vice-President Jas. Simpson, Toronto, pointed out that those who had been active in the organization of the auto workers were being black-listed and found it difficult to secure other positions after being discharged. The intent of the resolution as submitted was to prevent this. He was of the opinion that legislation should be sought which would abolish this policy. He also favored the protection of workers in protected industries in respect to working conditions as well as wages.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, explained that the governments of the country had declared as to the right of the workers to organize. He pointed out that the resolution, as presented, might prevent the establishment of union shop conditions in such industries.

Delegate T. E. Maguire, Oshawa, stated that the General Motors had violated provisions of the award made by the Board of Conciliation which had investigated the dispute with its employees and were discriminating against members of the auto workers union.

Delegate C. J. Skeggs, London, suggested that as the hour of adjournment was at hand the debate on the resolution be adjourned.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Convention adjourned at 6.05 p.m. to meet again at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

Toronto, Ont., September 11th, 1928.

The Convention was called to order at 9.00 a.m. with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resumed the report of that committee.

Resolution No. 15.—By Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters: Whereas, the Fair Wage Clauses of the Ontario Provincial Government have proven to be inadequate and have failed to protect the workers employed by contractors who have contracts from the Government. Therefore, be it resolved, that we again urge the Ontario Provincial Government to so amend its Fair Wage Regulations in order that the prevailing wage rates and hours of labor shall be properly enforced on all public work paid for or subsidized by the Government.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 16.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, with the establishment of the Employment Service of Canada the work of the free employment bureaus maintained by the various provinces throughout the Dominion has been co-ordinated; and whereas, the bureaus have proven eminently useful to the workers as well as to the employers, and whereas, notwithstanding the existence of this free co-ordinated effort there is still in operation a number of fee charging bureaus throughout the country, and whereas, the retention of these fee charging bureaus has been the cause of numerous and persistent complaints, arising out of the exploitation of the workers and the deliberate misrepresentation of opportunities for employment. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Executives be urged to continue their efforts to procure the complete abolition of such fee charging employment bureaus wherever they exist.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 17.—By Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council and Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters: Whereas, the Employment Service of Canada requires the officials of their Department to stamp all employment cards with the words "Strike on" when sending men to a job where a strike exists, and whereas many employers whose employees are on strike advertise in the Press for labor without mention of the fact that a strike exists. Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask for enactment of legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the Press for labor he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike does exist.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 18.—By Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Fort William Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, it being desirable that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act become law in the whole of the Dominion, and that the Dominion Parliament has not seen fit to amend the British North America Act in accordance with requests of Trades and Labor Congress but that in the meantime all provinces of the Dominion but Ontario and Quebec have made the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act legal. Therefore, be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress add to its legislative programme the petitioning of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to legalize the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 19.—By Toronto Div. 113, A. A. of S. & E. R. E. of A., and Toronto District Labor Council: Whereas, the decision of the Privy Council has rendered the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada ineffective in its application to industrial disputes within provincial jurisdiction, and whereas, several provinces, including British Colum-

bia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have enacted legislation validating the provisions of the Federal Act in respect to disputes within provincial jurisdiction. Therefore, be it resolved, that Congress apply to the Ontario Government for similar legislation enabling the operation of the Federal Act within the Province of Ontario.

Covered by Resolution No. 18.

Resolution No. 20.—By Vancouver Civic Employees Federal Union No. 28. The committee recommended concurrence in the following substitute resolution:

“Resolved, that the Provincial Executives be requested to press for legislation enabling civic and municipal employees to submit grievances to an investigation or conciliation board.”

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 21.—By Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43: Resolved, that this Congress ask the Ontario Government to appoint a public utility board or commission where all disputes of men who have been discharged wrongfully be heard and if proven innocent before the said board they can be reinstated with all time lost fully paid up.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in this resolution suggesting that where agreements exist such grievances can be better dealt with in other ways.

Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, cited two cases where members of the Toronto Civic Employees' Union had been suspended and were later found innocent of the charges made. They were, however, unable to secure pay for the time lost.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, pointed out that the provisions of Resolution No. 20, already adopted, covered such cases.

Delegate John Noble, Toronto, said he did not wish to have such boards as called for in the resolution, claiming that members of his organization (the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers) would be affected as a large number of them were employed in public utilities. He wished such adjustments made through his organization.

The committee's recommendation of non-concurrence was adopted.

Resolution No. 24.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, the Federal Government has enacted legislation providing for the establishment of Old Age Pensions throughout the Dominion, subject to the co-operation of the Provincial Legislatures, and whereas, the principle now established has been favorably accepted and acted upon in certain provinces where the necessary legislation has already been enacted and pensions actually paid, and whereas, it is most desirable that all provinces of the Dominion should avail themselves of the opportunity of giving protection to their aged and indigent citizens. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instructs the Provincial Executives of those provinces that have not already taken action to press for uniform legislation to the end that the people of such provinces shall immediately receive the protection they are justly entitled to.

The committee reported that this resolution covered the intent of Resolutions Nos. 22, 23 and 25, and recommended that Resolution No. 24 be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 22.—By Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters: Whereas, the Federal Government has enacted legislation providing for the establishment of an old age pension on a co-operative basis with the provinces, and whereas, the Ontario legislature has not yet adopted this measure, even though several townships and civic governments have endorsed the Act and petitioned the Provincial Government to do so. Therefore, be it resolved, that we again go on record endorsing this Act and instruct the several provincial executives to urge adoption of this measure by their respective governments and we further urge our local unions and members to continue the agitation for the enactment of this measure. Covered by Resolution No. 24.

Resolution No. 23.—By Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, the Old Age Pensions Act was adopted by the Federal Government, thereby establishing a system of old age pensions for the whole of Canada, provided the government of each province is willing to co-operate; and whereas, the principle now being established and several provinces having passed enabling legislation, it is of the utmost importance that the Province of Quebec, like any other, take advantage of the opportunity offered to adequately protect its aged and needy citizens. Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be requested to again insist upon the putting into force at an early date of the Old Age Pensions Act by the Province of Quebec. Covered by Resolution No. 24.

Resolution No. 25.—By Montreal Ste. Marie Lodge No. 234, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America: Whereas, an Old Age Pensions Act has been enacted by the Dominion Government, and certain provincial governments have taken advantage of said Act, while others, for no apparent reason, seem hesitant. Resolved, that the various provincial executives, in provinces where the Old Age Pensions Act has not been adopted, do all in their power to have the necessary enabling legislation passed. Covered by Resolution No. 24.

Resolution No. 26.—By Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191: Whereas, in view of the fact that the Dominion of Canada Old Age Pension Act is becoming operative in an ever widening sphere and that eventually all the provinces in the Dominion will adopt and put into effect this measure, thereby greatly benefitting a large number of people who now have to depend upon charity to enable them to live; and whereas, because of the fact that certain of the restrictions of the Act, as now constructed, will undoubtedly work a hardship upon a large number of members of international trade unions by preventing them from becoming beneficiaries under the Act because they, at a certain age, are paid a pension out of the funds of their organizations to which they have subscribed over a term of twenty years or more. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, urge upon the government of the provinces that have not already done so to adopt and put into effect this Act and also appeal to the workers affiliated to the Congress in these provinces to work unceasingly for its adoption, and be it further resolved, that the convention go on record as instructing the Executive of the Congress to draft proposed amendments to the Act for presentation to the Dominion Government at the

next session of Parliament which will make it possible for members of trade unions who are being paid a pension by their international organization to also become beneficiaries under the Dominion of Canada Old Age Pension Act.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in this resolution.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, asked if the committee had considered the position of members of trade unions who, having paid into the pension fund of their organizations, might not be eligible under the present Act.

Delegate James F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, replied that the committee had to consider the policy of the Congress with respect to seeking amendments before the Act was more universally established.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, said he hoped that by the recommendation of the committee the inference would not be left that the Congress had not considered the possibility of people being penalized for thrift.

Delegate Wm. Jarvis, Toronto, supported the recommendation of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 27.—By West Edmonton Lodge 448, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Resolved, that this Forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urge the Federal Government to enact legislation whereby all men and women will receive an adequate pension, payable when reaching sixty years of age, and further, be it resolved, that this convention mobilize the workers of Canada to the end that an adequate old age pension for workers be paid in the not too distant future.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate F. Chambers, Winnipeg, suggested that this resolution lay on the table for twelve months.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 28.—By Vancouver Division 101, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America: Whereas, in the Province of British Columbia, policemen, firemen and all civic employees are protected by a Superannuation Act, and whereas, all employees of public utilities other than the above are not covered in the same way, (See Superannuation Act, Part 5, Section 50). Therefore, be it resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urge upon the British Columbia Provincial Government to amend the Act so as to cover all employees of public utilities.

The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution.

Delegate A. J. Harraway, Vancouver, explained the Superannuation Act covering civic employees in British Columbia, which made it compulsory for municipalities to establish a superannuation scheme when demanded by 75 per cent of their employees. He thought that employees in all public utilities, such as street railway systems, should be brought under the Act. Delegate A. McInnis, Vancouver, also supported the resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 30.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, during the last session of the Dominion Parliament the question of the establishment of unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance in Canada was referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations for consideration and investigation, and whereas, the result of the said investigation was the submission of a report generally favorable to the principle involved, and a recommendation was carried that the studies be continued, and whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, through its accredited officials, has repeatedly urged the desirability of the adoption of such measures. Therefore, be it resolved that the incoming Executive be instructed to continue its efforts to secure legislation embodying these suggested reforms.

The committee recommended that the intent of Resolution No. 29 was covered by this resolution and recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 30.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 29.—By Winnipeg Jubilee Lodge No. 6, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen: Whereas, it is highly desirable that more effective action and combined effort should be made to place in operation at the earliest possible date a national system of insurance against unemployment; and whereas, such a policy would be worthy of the support of every Canadian worker. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instruct the incoming Executive to formulate a plan of Unemployment Insurance as soon as possible, and be it further resolved, that the necessary legislation be sought from the Federal Government as soon as a suitable plan has been formulated.

Covered by action on Resolution No. 30.

Resolution No. 31.—By Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; Toronto Local 1014, Painters and Decorators: Whereas, the Trade Union Movement of Canada is weakened by division into Catholic, National, A. F. of L., and Independent International groups, and whereas, the only method by which this weakness can be overcome is by the unification of all these groups into one all inclusive trade union centre that shall embrace every functioning trade union organization regardless of jurisdictional claims similarly as does the British Trades Union Congress. Therefore, be it resolved, that, as a step towards unity in the Canadian trade union movement, this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada extends fraternal greetings to the national unions organized in the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, and urges that these two National centres, i.e., the Trades and Labor Congress and the All-Canadian Congress shall immediately open negotiations for amalgamation, and be it further resolved that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada invites the All-Canadian Congress of Labor to co-operate in convening an all inclusive conference of Canadian trade union organizations for the purpose of considering the furtherance of national trade union unity in Canada.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in this resolution.

Delegate J. Cuppello, Montreal, said that an effort should be made to solidify the labor movement in Canada and that the Congress should be ready to assist to this end.

Delegate A. McInnis, Vancouver, stated that the Congress was not responsible for the formation of other movements and moved in amendment that the matter be referred back to the committee for further consideration. The motion was seconded by Delegate J. Cuppello.

Delegate A. Gibson, Port Arthur, said the resolution dealt with a matter that should not be treated lightly.

Delegate W. T. McDowell, Ottawa, said he desired a unified labor movement as much as any delegate present. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was not responsible for the disintegration of the labor movement in Canada. "Our opponents may co-operate with us by coming into our ranks but we must be careful that we make no concessions which will jeopardize the principles of the international trade union movement," concluded Delegate McDowell.

Delegate R. Lajoie, Montreal, supported the report of the committee. He said to approach the matter as outlined in the resolution was useless as in many cases the officials of the dual organizations were solely interested in retaining their positions as such. "Should there be any effort put forth along the lines suggested these should be made to the rank and file," he stated.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, stated that after much effort the Maintenance of Way Employees in Edmonton had been organized into an international union after which their organization was disrupted by members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. He urged that no opportunity be lost to prevent recurrence of such cases.

Delegate G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, said that the desire of the Congress was to hold out the hand of friendship to all workers. He felt, however, that we could not sit in conference with our enemies. He reviewed the tactics used by Mr. Mosher, President of the C. B. R. E. in organizing the workers on the old Intercolonial Railway and other tactics which he stated were being used by the same organization and the All-Canadian Congress with which it is affiliated. He urged the adoption of the committee's recommendation.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper stated that this resolution was almost identical with one which had been presented to the convention at Edmonton last year. The constitution of the international trade union movement was broad enough to include the workers in every craft and calling in this Dominion. "This resolution is only a move on the part of some of our enemies to secure the assistance of the international movement and afterwards to take full credit for our accomplishments," he said. "No good can come from such a conference," he continued, "and if these people wish to co-operate with us let them come into our movement." He believed that the delegates were well aware of the purpose of the resolution and urged that there be no hesitation in concurring in the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver, opposed the amendment to refer back and spoke in favor of the adoption of the committee's report. He urged that unity of labor in Canada should be brought about not through the methods suggested in the resolution but by active organization work in our respective districts.

Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, supported the committee's recommendation. He saw no reason why the Congress should seek co-operation with other organizations which had been built up by misrepresentation of the international trade union movement and the slandering of its officials.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, moved that the previous question be now put. The motion was duly seconded and carried. The amendment to refer back was defeated and the recommendation of non-concurrence in Resolution No. 31 was adopted.

Resolution No. 32.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers; Winnipeg Local 565, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; Winnipeg Lodge 122, Machinists; Vancouver Civic Employees Federal Union No. 28; Toronto Lodge 33, Maintenance of Way Employees; Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; Fort William Trades and Labor Council; Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council; Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge No. 189, Machinists: Whereas, it is highly desirable that more effective action and combined effort should be made to place in operation at the earliest possible date a national system of insurance against unemployment, sickness and for a satisfactory old age pension, these representing the most pressing problems affecting the workers in all countries alike, causing untold misery and suffering to thousands of Canadian citizens, and unquestionably shortening their lives by the consequent worries and privations, and whereas, the national policy and aim of Canada should be, not the producing of millionaires and multi-millionaires but the development of millions of happy and healthy citizens, and whereas, such a policy would be worthy of the whole-hearted support of every Canadian, irrespective of race, color or creed, inspired by the slogan "The greatest good and the greatest happiness to the greatest number possible." Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada seriously consider the questions of unemployment and sickness insurance and more satisfactory old age pension plan, with a view to devising ways and means of calling a national convention to be held at Ottawa at an early date to which should be invited representatives of all Canadian organizations and associations who are affected and interested and who are willing to co-operate, said convention after full discussion to determine the best methods to be adopted to secure the enactment of the necessary legislation by Federal and Provincial Parliaments, and be it further resolved, that the proposed convention to discuss the possibility of organizing a national league with the branches in every province, city and town for the purpose of rendering every assistance in the passing of the desired legislation and the successful operation of the proposed insurance so that the greatest efficiency and benefit to all those affected may be obtained.

The committee reported that the preamble of this resolution had been effectively covered by Resolutions Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, already adopted, and recommended non-concurrence in the resolution proper.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper presented his annual report, along with the report of the Trustees of Headquarters Building.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to submit the report of the receipts and expenses from August 15th, 1927 to August 31st, 1928. The total receipts from all sources, including balance from last year, interest, and revenue from Congress headquarters, 172 McLaren Street, are \$28,976.65. The total expenditure, which includes the cost of maintaining the Congress headquarters, amounts to \$23,173.70, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$5,802.95.

Total Membership of Affiliated Unions.

The paid up membership for the year is 119,243. Last year the membership reported was 114,362, indicating that we have an increase in our membership this year of 4,881. Two years ago the membership was 103,037, showing an increase in the membership of 16,206 in the period of two years.

International, national and directly affiliated organizations are required to pay only the per capita tax upon their full paid up membership. Consequently, the membership reported does not include all the members involved in strikes or lockouts, or those who were unemployed during the fiscal year for whom tax was not received.

A review of the membership of the international local unions, national unions and the unions directly affiliated with the Congress indicates that on account of strikes or unemployment there were at least 21,000 members for whom per capita tax was not paid to the Congress. The addition of this number to the 119,243 paid up membership would give a grand total of 140,243 members.

The International Union of Elevator Constructors and the Switchmen's Union of North America affiliated their entire Canadian membership from their headquarters to the Congress since the presentation of my last report.

During the year the Civil Service Association of the Province of Alberta applied for and was granted a charter. This Association has a membership of 600 and is a distinct acquisition to the Congress.

Trades Councils and Federal Labor Unions Chartered During the Year.

Five charters were issued to the above class of unions. Their location and titles are: Cornwall Trades and Labor Council; B. C. Logging and Mining Camp Train and Enginemen No. 5; Vancouver Camp and Mill Workers Union No. 31; Vancouver and Vicinity Egg Graders Federal Union No. 11; Alberta Civil Service Association No. 20.

The per capita tax collected during the past year shows that out of \$21,860.61 collected, \$19,865.86 was received direct from the headquarters of the international and national unions affiliating and paying per capita direct on their Canadian membership, leaving a balance of \$1,994.75 contributed by Trades and Labor Councils, Federal Labor Unions and other organizations not affiliated through international headquarters.

Recapitulation.

Balance on hand August 15th, 1927.....	\$ 5,429.18
Receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies.....	21,860.61
Interest on bank deposit	57.86
Revenue from Congress headquarters to July 31st, 1928.....	1,585.00
By sale of stencil cutting machine.....	42.50
By sale of periodicals I.F.T.U.....	1.50
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$ 28,976.65
Total expenditure, as per itemized accounts rendered	\$ 23,173.70
Balance on hand, September 1st, 1928.....	\$ 5,802.95

Respectfully submitted,

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS

The following is a record of the receipts and expenditures incurred in connection with the equipment and maintenance of the headquarters building, 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa, Ont., from August 1st, 1927, to July 31st, 1928:

By rent of Apartment 1, 12 months occupancy, to July 31st, 1928, at \$60 per month	\$ 720.00
By rent of Apartment 2, 12 months occupancy, to July 31st, 1928, at \$40 per month	480.00
By rent of Apartment 3, 11 months occupancy, to July 31st, 1928, at \$35 per month	385.00
Total receipts	\$1,585.00

Equipment and Maintenance of Building

Taxes and water rates for one year to June 30th, 1928.....	496.66
Insurance for one year to March, 1929	92.60
Coal and wood	552.38
Electricity from July 13th, 1927, to July 11th, 1928.....	29.17
Repairs to building and upkeep	301.35

Total expenses	\$1,472.16
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Total receipts	\$1,585.00
Total expenses	1,472.16

Amount of receipts over expenditures	\$ 112.84
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Fraternally submitted,

TOM MOORE, Chairman.
J. T. FOSTER,
JAMES SIMPSON,
R. J. TALLON,
P. M. DRAPER, Secretary,
Board of Trustees.

The reports presented by Secretary-Treasurer Draper were received with applause by the delegates and copies of the Financial Statement and Trustees' Report were distributed to the assembled delegates.

By formal motion, these reports were referred to the Committee on Audit.

Delegate James F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resuming the report of that committee, informed the delegates that a resolution had been received from the Toronto Motion Picture Projectionists Union dealing with an important matter affecting motion picture operators and recommended that this resolution be dealt with.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 33.—The committee recommended the deletion of the word "three" in the last line and the substitution therefor of the word "two," the resolution then reading as follows:

By National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada: Be it resolved, that enabling legislation be obtained so that the hours of labor for marine engineers on any steamboat operating for hire in the Dominion of Canada shall not exceed eight hours per day, and any such steamboat operating more than eight hours per day shall be obliged to carry at least two certified engineers.

The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 34.—The committee recommended the deletion of the word "chairmen" in the last line and the substitution of the word "Executives" therefor, the resolution then reading:

By Toronto Local 113, Fire Fighters: Whereas, times are advancing to the day when all organizations must place themselves on record as to whether they are favorable to the shorter hour working conditions, and whereas, the fire fighters are practically the only known body of city employees who work such periods, namely, twelve hours per day, while the majority of the others work but eight hours per day. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled in Toronto, do place itself on record as approving of the three platoon system for all fire fighters and that this labor governing body do strive to obtain the necessary legislation at the proper time as seen fit by the Trades and Labor Congress Provincial Executives.

The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 36.—By West Edmonton Lodge 448, Railway Carmen: Resolved, that this Forty-fourth Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada endorses the slogan of the five-day week of not more than forty hours and urge all affiliated bodies to include this demand in all propaganda, negotiations or other activities, and be it further resolved, that inasmuch as the working class can tolerate no lowering of existing standards of living, our demands for the 40-hour, five-day week must be combined with the related demand for wage increases sufficient to make wages paid for the five-day week, equal to, or higher than, the wage rate established for the six-day week.

The committee reported that the intent of Resolutions Nos. 35 and 37 was covered by this resolution and recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 36.

Delegate J. Brooks, Montreal, asked if this was not inconsistent with the action taken on Resolution No. 34.

Delegate J. A. Kelly, Toronto, supported the report of the committee.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, stated that he wished to compliment the committee on its recommendation. The constant increase in the use of machinery demanded that action be taken to shorten the work week if we hoped to meet the unemployment problem.

Delegate A. E. Avery, Hamilton, also supported the recommendation of the committee. He pointed out that labor must be watchful if the effects of a shorter work week were not to be offset by overtime work.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, stated that there was a necessity for continuous propaganda for the five-day week if it was to become general.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, said that through the introduction of machinery, workers were being eliminated from industry, and therefore serious consideration of the problem thus created should be given to the question of reduced working hours.

Delegate W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver, stated that the five-day week was gaining ground amongst the building trades in Vancouver and the coast cities of the United States. He urged that the five-day week be not only a slogan with the organized workers but that they endeavor to establish it through agreement with their employers wherever possible.

Delegate A. Graves, Toronto, said that upon returning to their respective districts after the convention concluded, the delegates should make every possible effort to establish the five-day, forty-hour week.

Delegate J. Cuppello, Montreal, stated while it was well that the Congress go on record in favor of the five-day week, its establishment rested with the affiliated organizations and he urged that the members of the same press for amendments to the constitutions of their respective organizations along this line.

Delegate Alex. Gibson, Port Arthur, expressed the hope that the Congress would render all possible assistance in the establishment of a shorter work-week, directing attention to long hours worked in some instances in the pulp and paper industry.

Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, stated that he believed if the five-day week was to be established in the Province of Quebec, it would have to be done by legislation as members of the dual unions seemed contented to work many hours per day. He thought legislation for the eight-hour day should be secured first.

Delegate Jos. P. Hunter, Niagara Falls, stated that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers had started an agitation for the five-day week twelve years ago with the result that at the present

time over fifty per cent of the total membership were enjoying the same. He stated it had been found that where employers had agreed to the five-day week they would not revert to the longer one.

Delegate Wm. Varley, Toronto, stated that in his opinion the shorter work week was the most important question before the convention. The struggle of the workers to reduce the number of working hours had always been more severe than that to secure wage increases. Present-day conditions in industry demanded that the hours of labor be further reduced, he concluded.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper said that the resolution before the Convention did not break any new ground. The Platform of Principles of the Congress contained the maximum work day of eight hours and the five-day week. It was well, he stated, that our organizations establish the shorter work week through their economic power but he pointed out that the International Typographical Union had expended \$20,000,000 in its fight to establish the 44-hour week. He urged that provincial laws be pressed for along the lines of the resolution and that favorable action on the same be demanded of those who seek the workers' franchise. "I am in favor of any propaganda which will lead to this end," concluded Secretary-Treasurer Draper.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 35.—By Vancouver Civic Employees' Union No. 28; by Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council; by Toronto Lodge 33, Maintenance of Way Employees; by Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge 189, Machinists; by Winnipeg Lodge 122, Machinists; by Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; by Winnipeg Lodge 565, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers; by Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; by Fort William Trades and Labor Council; by Winnipeg Jubilee Lodge No. 6, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen: Whereas, modern machinery and modern production methods have increased the productivity of the average worker by 40 per cent during the past ten years, thus enabling Canadian industry to continually increase both the volume and value of production with no commensurate increase in either the number of workers employed, wages paid or stability of employment, the tendency being rather towards shorter periods of full employment and increasing security, expansion of production and mass unemployment going hand in hand, and whereas, it is statistically demonstrated that the workers of Canada work on an average less than five days per week while their wages are based on an assumed six-day week and the rapid expansion of productive capacity renders it inevitable that the average worker must suffer more and more by this contradiction as time goes on. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada endorses the slogan of the five-day week of not more than forty hours and urges all affiliated bodies to include this demand in all propaganda, negotiations or other activity, and, be it further resolved, that inasmuch as the working class can tolerate no lowering of existing living standards our demand of the 40-hour, five-day week must be combined with the related demand of wage increases sufficient to make wages paid for the five-day week equal to, or higher than, the wage rate established for the six-day week. Covered by Resolution No. 36.

Resolution No. 37.—By Windsor Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, the improvement in machinery being the outcome of the accumulated knowledge and experience, and made possible by the industry of the workers all down the ages, and in view of the fact that modern machinery and modern methods of production have increased the productivity of the average worker by 40 per cent during the past ten years (Henry Ford's recent statement is that wages have increased 30 per cent while production has increased 48 per cent in his industry) thus enabling industry to continually increase, both in volume and value, with no proportionate increase in either the number of workers employed, wages paid or stability of employment, the tendency being rather towards shorter periods of full employment and increasing insecurity, and whereas, it could easily be demonstrated that the workers of Canada work on an average less than five days a week while wages are based on a six-day week. And, whereas, the rapid expansion of productive capacity renders it inevitable that the average worker must suffer more and more as time goes on; and whereas, this Trades and Labor Council recommends shortening of the hours of labor with a view to absorbing unemployed workers, therefore, be it resolved, that this convention endorse and work for the introduction of legislation for a 40-hour week. Covered by Resolution No. 36.

Resolution No. 38.—By Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43: The committee recommended concurrence in the following substitute for this resolution:

Resolved, that this Congress urge upon the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments to enact legislation providing for all their employees to be given, annually, two weeks vacation with pay.

Delegate A. Graves, Toronto, said he favored holidays for all workers.

Delegate G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, directed attention to the fact that large numbers of the employees of the Federal Government were receiving three weeks holidays with pay annually and he hoped no action would be taken which might jeopardize their position in this respect.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, moved in amendment that the substitute resolution be referred back to the committee with instructions to include all workers. The motion was duly seconded.

Delegate J. A. P. Haydon, Ottawa, raised a point of order claiming that the amendment was a direct negative.

President Moore ruled that the amendment was in order and accepted the same.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, said that holidays were at present being granted to many workers and it required continued propaganda to have the principle further extended.

Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, favored the extension of holidays with pay to all workers.

Delegate B. J. Hiscock, Montreal, favored the extension of holidays with pay to all workers but realized there were difficulties to be overcome before this could be generally established.

Delegate D. H. Lamb, Toronto, stated that the resolution had been submitted because distinction had been made between the temporary

and permanent employees of the City of Toronto in the matter of granting holidays.

Delegate M. Ainslie, Edmonton, said that the civic employees in Edmonton had also been confronted with the same problem as cited by Delegate Lamb and he hoped that the question could be settled so that all civic employees would enjoy the same privileges.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, supported the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate A. McInnis, Vancouver, said he was in favor of the amendment to refer the matter back to the committee.

Vice-President James Simpson, Toronto, stated the theory advanced by employers who granted vacations with pay to their employees was that they were able to produce more as a result of the holiday. He favored the principle being extended to employees in all industries.

The motion to refer back was adopted.

Resolution No. 39.—By Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas, the Ontario Government wisely enacted legislation guaranteeing to the fire fighters of Ontario "one day off in seven," as a means of shortening the excessive hours they were on duty, and whereas, in some towns and cities of the province this legislation is being ignored and various kinds of subterfuges introduced to make non-effective this legislation. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention instruct the Provincial Executive to bring the government's attention to the non-enforcement of this legislation and request that the lawful penalties be imposed where municipalities neglect to carry out the provisions of the "One Day Off in Seven Act."

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate D. H. Lamb, Toronto, stated that the fire fighters at Fort William were having difficulty in securing the one day's rest in seven and he hoped every effort would be made to have the law in Ontario rigidly enforced.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 40.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, there exists on the statutes of the Province of Quebec regulations making provision that employees in certain industries shall be entitled to one day's rest of not less than twenty-four consecutive hours each week, and whereas, said legislation is in harmony with the ideals of the organized workers of the world as exemplified by the attitude taken at various conferences of the International Labor Office at Geneva. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive for the Province of Quebec stand instructed to press for amendments to the said statute extending the same rights to all wage earners of the Province.

The committee reported that the intent of Resolution No. 41 was covered by this resolution and recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 40.

Vice-President J. T. Foster, Montreal, reviewed the situation in the Province of Quebec, where action was taken recently bringing certain industries, not heretofore covered by the Act, within its scope. He also

referred to the desirability of the provisions of the Act being extended to places of amusement.

Delegate Miss Mary McNab, Toronto, stated that the law was being violated in Ontario and that she was in accord with the efforts being made in the Province of Quebec to secure the one day's rest in seven for all workers.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 41.—By Eleventh District, Int. Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada:—Whereas, the law respecting the weekly day of rest dealt with in 8 George V, Chapter 53, and approved of by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, whereby employees engaged in certain industries shall be entitled to one day's rest each week, of not less than twenty-four consecutive hours, and whereas, the employees engaged in the mechanical department of the theatrical industry in the Province of Quebec are obliged to work seven days a week without stopping, and whereas, it is in the interest of all such persons engaged in the theatrical industry that they shall be entitled to one day's rest of twenty-four consecutive hours each week, therefore, be it resolved, that Congress instruct its Provincial Executive of the Province of Quebec to press for legislation that will include in the present Act the employees engaged in the mechanical departments of all theatres operating seven days per week.

Covered by Resolution No. 40.

The Convention adjourned at 12.30 p.m. to meet again at 2 p.m.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p.m. with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the report of that committee.

Resolution No. 43.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, Canada being a component part of the League of Nations and is thereby morally obligated to the favorable consideration of the various conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization, a subsidiary of that body, and whereas, because of the composition of the Dominion a great many of the subjects dealt with and the questions approved come within the jurisdiction of the various provinces, and whereas, there has been in the past a regrettable indifference displayed by the various provincial authorities in relation to those conventions that have been adopted by the I. L. O., and whereas, these conventions, without exception, deal with questions of vital importance to the workers of the Dominion. Therefore, be it resolved, that the various Provincial Executives be urged to press upon their respective governments the desirability of giving effect to such conventions as (a) establishment of the eight-hour day; (b) protection of women and children in industry and commerce; (c) co-operation with other provinces in obtaining ratification by Canada of all these conventions and recommendations, and, be it further resolved, that pressure be brought to bear upon the provinces to have them officially represented at the annual conferences of the International Labor Office, Geneva.

The committee reported that the intent of Resolution No. 42 was covered by Resolution No. 43 and recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 43.

The committee's report was adopted.

Resolution No. 42.—By London Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, owing to seasonal causes, the evolution of productive processes, inventions, science, trusts, mergers, etc., there is much unemployment in Canada and that the same is steadily increasing, and whereas, Labor's share of the wealth created by the newer methods of production, etc., is not in proportion to the increased wealth produced, thus accentuating unemployment and kindred evils, and whilst recognizing that collective action, through trade unionism, has done much to palliate these conditions, this Congress, believing it is the right of the worker to share in the wealth created by collective action calls upon the Government to implement its pledges contained in the Versailles Treaty, particularly in respect to health and unemployed insurance and the eight-hour day, the two former to be a charge on industry, it pledges itself to make these questions the issue of all future elections, federally and provincially.

Covered by Resolution No. 43.

Resolution No. 44.—By Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association:—Whereas, the Labor Movement is opposed to war and in favor of the substitution of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of all disputes between nations. Therefore, be it resolved, that this forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada expresses its approval of the action of the Federal Government in affixing its signature to the Kellogg Treaty outlawing war, and further, be it resolved, that we urge our Government to also add its signature to those of twenty-seven other nations who have already signed the optional clause of the protocol of the World Court League of Nations, providing for the judicial settlement of international disputes.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 45.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Vancouver Civic Employees Union No. 28; Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge 189, Machinists; Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; Fort William Trades and Labor Council; Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King admitted that the Canadian Government had no cause for complaint against the work of the trade delegation of the U. S. S. R. in this country; therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urges that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations and, be it further resolved, that to help the development of trade and to assist the workers of the Soviet Union in their work of socialist construction the Federal Government be urged to immediately extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of manufactured products in this country.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate A. Graves, Toronto, opposed the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Alphetus Mathieu, Montreal, in supporting the committee's report said in his opinion there was a misconception of the Russian Government. He believed that the workers of Russia had very little to say in the government of their country.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, said he was opposed to the recommendation of the committee. He urged resumption of trade with Russia, not only in order that greater opportunity for employment might be created in Canada but to show our sympathy with the government of that country, and gave a glowing account of the workers' conditions in Russia.

President Tom Moore said there was no doubt but that the resolution had been introduced at the behest of the trade union department of the Communist Party. They were urging that credits be extended to Russia in order that they might carry on their insidious work of disrupting the trade union movements in other countries. He pointed out that when purchasing products in this country the so-called "workers' government" had not seen fit to demand that a fair wage be paid to those producing them.

Continuing, President Moore stated that much had been said of the ideal conditions of the workers in Russia but in order to show that these were not so good as they were painted he read extracts from a report of the Ninth Congress of the Russian Railwaymen's Union, which showed that these workers had received many set backs under the Soviet regime. A recent wage scale introduced on the railways in that country had resulted in a reduction in the wages of 23 per cent of the employees. The average wage for 1928 was 12 per cent below the pre-war wage. In addition there was much unemployment in the industry and a startling increase in the number of accidents in repair shops.

Delegate A. E. Avery, Hamilton, urged the adoption of the resolution. He said Canada was advancing credits to other countries which were practically bankrupt.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper stated that to his knowledge Canada had not been advancing loans to other countries since the war period. As regards dictating to the Canadian Government in respect to its trade relations with Russia, he said "the Russians do not take dictation from us and we are not going to be dictated to by them." Concluding, Secretary-Treasurer Draper said "I have never yet seen anything come from the Slav psychology that was good for Canadian workers and I consider it impertinence for supporters of Communism to come here and tell us what we should do."

Delegate I. Minster, Toronto, opposed the report of the committee. He stated that we were supporting Mussolini in his dictatorship of Italy.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper rose to a point of order, stating that the Congress had never endorsed the policy of the Italian government.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, stated that irrespective of statements made to the contrary, there was dictatorship in Russia. He said that if similar statements made by some of the delegates supporting the resolution anent the policy of government in this country had been made about the government in Russia they would be

shot or exiled. "The Russians are amongst our worst enemies inasmuch as they are assisting in the efforts to destroy our labor movement," said Delegate Marsh.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, supported the resolution.

Delegate A. McInnis, Vancouver, urged that the resolution be considered on its merits. Insofar as advancing credits to other countries he realized that much could be done first in developing our own resources.

Delegate E. Ingles, London, said that altogether too much time was being wasted in discussing matters which concerned the workers of other countries. "We are sent here to deal with matters affecting Canadian workers," he stated in urging the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Wm. Varley, Toronto, also supported the committee's recommendation. He said the Soviet Government and those supporting the resolution were attempting to destroy the very vitals of the labor movement in Canada.

Delegate M. O. Larkin, Hornepayne, spoke in favor of the resolution.

Delegate H. Kirwin, Toronto, in supporting the recommendation of the committee said he had no doubt as to its origin. He pointed out that regardless of the fact that Canada had officially severed trade relations with the Soviet Government, trade was still proceeding between the two countries. He directed attention to the "Hands off Russia" policy of both the British and Canadian workers when that country was threatened with war in 1919 and said, "Let us tell the Russians now to keep their hands off our labor movement."

Delegate J. Noble, Toronto, moved that the previous question be now put. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

The committee's recommendation of non-concurrence in Resolution No. 45 was adopted.

A substitute for Resolution No. 38, by Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43, which had been submitted by the committee and referred back to the committee was re-presented, amended to read as follows:

Resolved, that this Congress urge upon the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments to enact legislation providing for all workers in Canada to be given annually not less than two weeks' vacation with pay.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 46.—By Toronto District Labor Council:—Resolved, that the Government be requested to renew at the earliest moment the trade agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.—Non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 47.—By Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters:—Whereas, the Supreme Court of Canada has declared in one of its decisions that peaceful picketing was illegal, and whereas, the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters is of the opinion that this is a direct thrust

at the workers of this country and that if we are to reserve the right to strike we must, at all costs, reserve the right to picket. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive continue to press for legislation that will make the law so that there can be no doubt as to the legality of peaceful picketing.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Alfred Mathieu, Montreal, said this was a most important question and he hoped that every effort would be made to secure the much needed legislation.

Delegate Carl Berg, Edmonton, urged the adoption of the resolution and reviewed the methods used by a certain employer during a recent strike in Edmonton when he had been arrested for picketing.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, stated that he was satisfied that the Executive Council had always pressed for enactment of the legislation called for in the resolution, but urged that greater activity on the part of the organized workers was necessary if this was to be brought about.

Delegate A. Graves, Toronto, reviewed efforts made during a strike in Toronto to incite those on picket duty to violate the law. He felt that employers who practiced such tactics during trade disputes should be punished.

Delegate M. Ainslie, Edmonton, thought that the resolution should go further and pointed out that in many instances when members of trade unions were arrested for picketing, the hearing of the cases was postponed with the result that in the meantime the effectiveness of the strike was being jeopardized.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, said the question was not a new one. It had been the subject of discussion at many of the past conventions of the Congress. The Congress had pressed continuously for enactment of the necessary legislation but, he stated, "If we were not forced to waste so much time discussing matters concerning Soviet Russia and in combatting the efforts of its friends to disrupt our movement, we might have accomplished what we are after long ago."

Vice-President Simpson, Toronto, cited the varied interpretations of the laws governing picketing and injunctions. The Congress had pressed consistently for amendments to the Criminal Code legalizing peaceful picketing and the enactment of legislation preventing the use of injunctions during industrial disputes. He referred to a recent strike in Toronto where the police were instructed not to interfere with the pickets as long as they kept within the law.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 48.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Winnipeg Local 565, Blacksmiths Drop Forgers and Helpers; Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodge 189, Machinists; Winnipeg Lodge 122, Machinists; Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; Winnipeg Trades and Labor

Council:—Whereas, in spite of the representations of the Executive Committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Dominion Government refuses to introduce legislation for the amendment of Section 501 of the Criminal Code such as will legalize peaceful picketing in Canada, and whereas, there is a widespread realization that the existing conditions militate against effective strike action by the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada in their efforts to improve their standards of living. Be it therefore resolved, that in order to rally and crystalize the working class sentiment on this question, to impress the organized workers with the serious position of the trade union movement and to impress the Dominion Government with the seriousness of Labor's demand, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada name a day in the immediate future on which trade unions throughout the country shall organize protest meetings and forward demands to the Dominion Government for picketing to be regarded as legal in Canada.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, said he was not so much interested in the mere naming of a day for protest meetings. He was, however, anxious that every effort be made that would direct the attention of the organized workers to the seriousness of the situation as it now stood.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, chairman of the committee, stated a similar resolution had been submitted on previous occasions and he pointed out that instead of one day's protest as a means to the end sought, there should be continuous agitation throughout the entire year.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, opposed the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, said he was opposed to the organization of such meetings because it would be arranging meetings for the Communists. He urged the adoption of the committee's report.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper read the following telegram which was ordered spread on the minutes:

Washington, D. C., September 11, 1928.

Tom Moore, President,
Trades and Labor Congress,
Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Jos. W. Morton, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will officially address your convention as our representative. In addition thereto I want to extend my personal and official greetings, felicitations and good wishes for the success of your convention.

(Signed) WILLIAM GREEN.

At this juncture President Moore announced that the hour appointed for the hearing of the addresses of the fraternal delegates had arrived and asked that Secretary-Treasurer Draper take the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper called upon Mrs. Maud Swartz, Vice-President of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, a

member of the International Typographical Union and fraternal delegate from the former organization, to address the convention.

Mrs. Swartz said in part: "It is my great pleasure to greet you in the name of the National Women's Trade Union League of America. Canada spells to most of us in the United States great stretches of nodding wheat in summer and great lands of cold and desolation in winter. Whatever differences there may be between the two countries in other respects, the problems facing the labor movements are the same.

"The National Women's Trade Union League of America serves as the spokesman of the woman in industry in the United States so that I shall dwell largely upon that problem. Our nation's census of 1920 showed that eight and one-half million women and girls, ten years of age and over, were earning their own living, and contributing to the support of others.

"The majority of these women are young, below voting age, and are too full of the spirit of youth to be apprehensive of the future. They still look to man to make that future secure for them. The trade union with its safeguard of collective bargaining does not readily appeal to them. Then there is the married woman in industry—and her number increased 41 per cent during the decade of 1910-1920. These women find that their double occupation—wage earner and home-keeper—leaves little time or energy for the trade union and its obligations. Yet no two groups—the very young girls and the married—need more in the way of protection.

"The difficulties encountered in organizing the type just mentioned are common to all countries and I know that you in Canada understand them thoroughly. But the United States has two additional complexities, which I believe are met nowhere else in so marked a degree. We have the foreign-born worker who does not comprehend our language or our institutions; and we have the Negro. The 1920 census recorded over four million Negro women, two million of whom were gainfully employed. The majority of them are in personal service and those that go into mill or factory find only the more menial tasks. Perhaps no group of workers in our whole country is more exploited than the Negro woman in industry.

"Giving another cross section, as it were, of our factories and mills, we find a half-million women and girls in the textile industry, and another half million in the needle trades (garment workers, boot and shoe workers, glove workers, hatters, tailoresses and upholsterers). There are 521,000 department store clerks and 200,000 working at electrical appliances. And we have now a comparatively new luxury trade, the beauty parlor trade. It is estimated that some one hundred thousand women are employed in beauty parlors and barber shops. These are but a few of the ways in which our women work, and with this as a very roughly

sketched background I shall say briefly what the Women's Trade Union League endeavors to accomplish."

Referring to the work of the League, Mrs. Swartz stated that its main objectives were to organize women into trade unions and to educate them to a better understanding of the labor movement in order that they might be of greater assistance in the work it was endeavoring to do. "The League is co-operating with the United Textile Workers of America in the present strike of 30,000 textile workers, most of whom are women, in New Bedford, Mass., and has also rendered assistance in disputes involving glove makers, hosiery workers and others. These are but instances of the work the League is doing," stated the speaker.

Turning to the question of workers' education, Mrs. Swartz said:

"The Women's Trade Union League pioneered in adult workers' education, and from 1913 to 1926 maintained its training school for women trade unionists who had shown an aptitude for leadership. Many of these women graduated into organizers, secretaries, etc., and many did valiant work.

"The 1926 convention voted that attention should be largely concentrated in a Southern educational campaign, this because the Southern States have been advancing so rapidly that industrial standards have lagged far behind. Fifty per cent of the women workers in the Southern States are under twenty-five and there are no legal limits to the hours they may be required to work. We have established headquarters in Richmond, Va., from where an interpretative programme is being carried forward. As trade unionism is violently opposed in the South, our first objective is to create a more favorable public opinion thus preparing a soil in which this new plant may grow and not perish suddenly. Through storms of hatred, fear and misunderstanding the past is strewn with failures.

"Our aim is to lay a very careful ground work, educational in nature, so that trade union organization may follow later without meeting violent opposition.

"All our local leagues co-operate with the educational work carried on by the local trade union movement or conduct classes of their own. In New York City we have in our League over 200 women of many trades in classes covering many subjects.

"During the League's twenty-five years of existence it has recognized that the interpretation to the public at large of the issues involved in industrial disturbances is of primary importance. For many years it published the monthly magazine "Life and Labor" and now its official organ is "Life and Labor Bulletin." Every issue is devoted to some phase of present day labor problems.

Respecting legislation, the speaker stated that the League had always considered legislative measures as the supplementary arm of trade union organization. "Both at our Nation's capital and in the State Legislatures we urge the passage of measures that will limit the hours of labor for women, place restrictions upon the use of child labor, check the abuse of the injunction and so on. In legislative work," Mrs. Swartz continued, "we have been successful in securing the valuable co-operation of many of the large national women's organizations, and we work in close harmony with the American Federation of Labor."

Mrs. Swartz urged that the Congress send a fraternal delegate to the next convention of the N.W.T.U.L. and made a strong appeal to the male members of the trade union movement to assist whenever possible in organizing women workers in order that they might better understand its aims. "In this manner you men will be sure that the wives and mothers of tomorrow will be more sympathetic to your struggle for a better livelihood; they will be in a position to teach your children the great principles of trade unionism and when we, who are now fighting the battle, pass on to the Great Beyond there will be men and women to carry on," she concluded.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper, on behalf of the officers and delegates, thanked Mrs. Swartz for her most informative address and for the kind greetings extended. He said he also wished to compliment her on the great work she was doing in the interests of women workers.

Mr. J. W. Morton, Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor was then called on by Secretary-Treasurer Draper to address the convention. He said:

"I consider it a great privilege, as well as a pleasure, to have the honor of conveying to you the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor, all divisions of which are very much interested in your progress, and in its name to wish you God-speed in your endeavors.

"There are many obstacles strewn along the highway of our march to progress in the labor movement of the United States, the greatest of which is the very frequent misuse of injunctions in labor disputes.

"During the past year this subject has been the paramount one in many public discussions. Quite a number of influential members of the bar, and even some prominent judges, have protested against injunctions as issued in labor controversies, particularly where such court orders have been used to destroy organizations of working men and women by enjoining them from the exercise of their personal rights and liberties as guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States.

"In my own State, Illinois, we have succeeded in obtaining the enactment of a law prohibiting the issuance of injunctions designed to prevent

us from carrying on peaceful strike activities, but in many instances injunction judges are ignoring the new law and are issuing their prohibitory orders in absolute defiance of the statute. The problem, however, is even more acute in the Federal courts than in the State courts. But, we have also made some progress in national legislation as affecting injunctions.

"An anti-injunction bill has been introduced by United States Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, and is now before Congress. By passing this bill Congress can, we believe, prevent injunctions being issued in times of labor disputes. The bill will come up for final action at the next session of Congress.

"The 'Yellow-dog' contract is another obstacle which has been very actively used by large corporations against the unions. The worker upon making application for employment is compelled to sign a contract wherein he agrees not to become a member of any union while in the employ of the company. In some of the alleged contracts there is a clause that he will inform his employer of any efforts made by his fellow employees to organize.

"An effort is being made in the various States, through legislation, to have such alleged contracts declared contrary to public policy and therefore null and void.

"The unemployment problem has become more acute as labor saving devices have become more numerous. It has been truthfully said that we can produce twice as much as we can expect to consume on the basis of our present purchasing power, and the end of increased production is not yet in sight. Some of our employers in the building trades in renewing their contracts have agreed to a five-day week. This, we believe, to be a step in the right direction which we hope will, in the course of time, be followed by all friendly employers. If American industry can be induced to adopt a five-day week and a six-hour day, it may give some relief to our unemployment situation. But there are other measures, such as the increase of the purchasing power of the people by the increase of wages to enable them to buy more commodities and the further restricting of child labor, which must be adopted to meet the ever increasing army of unemployed.

"In four or five States we have succeeded in having old age pension laws enacted. In this respect we are endeavoring to follow the success which you, as representing organized labor of Canada, have had on this question.

"Like you in Canada, we have to spend much of our time in fighting the disruptionists, but we are holding our own and will continue to do so.

"About a year ago a certain element in a large international union, with headquarters in New York, viciously attacked the international union, its officers and its locals. They seriously injured and nearly destroyed some of its locals in New York and cost the international over a million dollars. These rule-or-ruin chaps, flushed with their temporary victory, moved on and into Chicago. These invaders were called into the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor and were very plainly told that they would not be permitted to carry on in Chicago; that their mission and purpose would fail and that if any attempt was made to execute their boastful threat force would be used. The result was that these people left Chicago without carrying out their plans."

Concluding, Mr. Morton said, "Let me again present to you, as delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor and, especially of the divisions in the United States. Paraphrasing the words of Shakespeare, 'I wish you all the success that you can wish.'"

Secretary-Treasurer Draper, on behalf of the officers and delegates, thanked Mr. Morton for his address which, he said, conveyed a great deal of information concerning conditions surrounding the labor movement in the United States. He also expressed appreciation of the greetings extended and assured Mr. Morton of the co-operation of the members of the Congress with the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper then called upon Mr. Chas. Duncan, J.P., M.P., General Secretary of the Workers' Union of Great Britain and fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Duncan said in part: "I am here with a very great mission to fulfill, that of conveying the greetings of the members of the British Trades Union Congress—the mother of trade union movements." Continuing, he stated that he had been very much interested in the debates which had taken place on the various subjects before the Convention and he believed that the trade union movement in Canada was going through a period which the labor movement in Great Britain had passed many years ago.

Referring to the debates which had ensued on the activities of the Communists, Mr. Duncan said: "You are fiddling away your time with things that divide you." Continuing, he stated: "You will only get what you are strong enough to take. Trade unionism is a good thing, as far as it goes, but you will find that under existing conditions you will be forced to follow in the tracks of our British Labor Movement and organize politically."

He referred to the fact that he had been a member of the British House of Commons for the past nineteen years and that when he was first elected, there were comparatively few labor members in the House.

"These men," he stated, "had gone there with an objective and since then their number had increased with every general election, with but one exception, until today the Labor Party was a force to be reckoned with." "In 1924," continued the speaker, "the impossible happened in our country. We had a Labor Government, and we had the eyes of the world upon us, but I venture to say that the Labor Government in Great Britain came through that test with flying colors." He paid tribute to the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, whom he said was one of the greatest men in the British House, and predicted a return of the British Labor Party to power at the next general election.

Briefly touching on the unemployment question, Mr. Duncan said that as a result of the war, Great Britain was carrying on under a severe burden and today found it difficult to compete in the markets of the world. He was confident, however, that the country would come out victorious.

Returning to the growth of the labor political party in Great Britain, the speaker reviewed the success first attained in electing members to the various local councils, to one of which he had been elected some years prior to his entering the House of Commons. "Whilst our party has progressed," he said, "we are struggling under tremendous burdens, but we still have the same courage which was responsible for the accomplishments of the past and so long as that courage remains victory is sure to be ours," concluded Mr. Duncan.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper, on behalf of the officers and delegates to the Convention, thanked Mr. Duncan for his address and the greetings he had conveyed and assured him that the delegates to the Congress always looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to receiving the fraternal greetings of their fellow trade unionists in Great Britain. He then introduced Mr. W. L. Best, Dominion Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen whom he asked to address the Convention.

Mr. Best said in part: "After listening to the inspiring and challenging message delivered by the previous speaker, I know that each one of us feels that we have an individual and collective responsibility in the building up of the labor movement in this country. Might I remind the previous speaker, however, that conditions here are somewhat different to those in Great Britain, with the vast distances separating our industrial centres, making our work in this respect more difficult." Mr. Best referred to the close co-operation which had existed between the officers of the Congress and members of the Legislative Board of his organization in the efforts to secure desired legislative reforms. He reminded the delegates of statements he had made while addressing last year's convention at Edmonton, respecting the possibility of the existing co-opera-

tion between the two bodies taking a more practical form, and he informed them that he had presented a resolution to the last convention of his organization on the question of affiliation with the Congress. The matter, he said, was now in the hands of the Canadian membership, and he hoped they would reach a favorable decision upon it. He urged that only through concerted effort could the workers hope to secure the things they required, pointing out that progress in this respect was retarded to a greater extent by the disturbing elements within our ranks than by our enemies from without. Concluding, Mr. Best urged that every effort be put forth towards the building up and strengthening of the labor movement. "Let us hope," he stated, "that when we have passed on our way, our humble effort will have contributed materially to that end, and that it may be said of us, like that said of the Fathers of Confederation—they builded better than they knew."

Secretary-Treasurer Draper, on behalf of the officers and members of the Congress, expressed appreciation for Mr. Best's address and the kindly greetings from the members of the organization he represented. He also thanked him for his efforts towards further strengthening the bond between the Congress and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He then read the following telegram which was ordered spread on the records:

Boston, Mass., Sept. 11th, 1928.

P. M. Draper, Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Your message of fraternal greetings and best wishes received by officers and members of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union assembled, who desire to extend their true fraternal greetings and trust that the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress will prove to be highly successful as well as profitable.

(Sgd.) J. J. GLEESON, Secretary.

The Convention adjourned at 6.10 p.m., to meet again at 9 a.m., Thursday.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

Toronto, Ont. September 13th, 1928.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a.m., with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper read the following telegrams, which were ordered spread on the records:

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 10th, 1928.

Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Convention Headquarters, Toronto, Ont.

The International Association of Firefighters in convention assembled extends its fraternal greetings to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and wishes your annual convention every success.

(Sgd.) GEO. J. RICHARDSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12th, 1928.

Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

The Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, in session this week, desires to extend fraternal greetings and best wishes to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. With it we wish to again acknowledge and express our deep appreciation to yourself and your Executive for the valiant service rendered our organization during our very grave conflict with the Communists during the secession movement of 1926 and 1927. We hope you will have a very successful convention.

(Sgd.) ROSCOE H. JOHNSON, International President.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10th, 1928.

P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

Your telegram at hand expressing the best wishes of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for our convention now in session. We deeply appreciate this. By unanimous action our convention has instructed me to extend to the current convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada our best wishes for a most successful convention.

(Sgd.) E. E. MILLIMAN, Secretary,
Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees.

Delegate George R. Brunet, Montreal, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Law, reported on behalf of that committee as follows:
"To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

Your Committee on Constitution and Law had no recommendations or suggestions submitted to it by the Executive Council or the delegates to this convention.

After reviewing the laws of this Congress your committee recommends that the incoming Executive be instructed to revise Article XII, Section 1, affecting unions chartered by the Congress, in order that fuller protection of the membership against destructive and disloyal activities may be established and submit their recommendations to the next convention.

Your committee recommends that the incoming Executive be authorized to so amend the form of the credentials so that it shall contain a clause to be signed by the elected delegates disassociating themselves with organizations whose policy is hostile or antagonistic to the general policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, or to the international unions affiliated therewith.

Respectfully submitted, GEO. R. BRUNET, Chairman.
G. D. ROBERTSON
W. A. MacDONALD
ARTHUR F. BLACKWELL
VINCENT A. FUSK.

The report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions resumed the report of that committee.

Resolution No. 49.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers; Windsor Trades and Labor Council; Winnipeg Local 35, United Garment Workers:—Whereas, a hundred thousand working women are directly employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada and employment of female labor is being continually extended, the employers striving to use women and girls in more and more of the productive processes, and whereas, in their present unorganized state individual female workers are practically at the mercy of the employers and are often used to force down the standards and conditions of the male workers and thereby of the working class as a whole; and whereas, it is the task and duty of the trade union movement to organize female workers for their own protection. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urges all international unions and central bodies to co-operate in the immediate initiation of organized campaigns centring particularly upon the organization of unorganized female workers.

The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution and suggested that the incoming Executive urge the central bodies and international unions affected to make special efforts to organize women workers. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 50.—By Toronto Local 21, Metal Polishers:—Whereas, the jurisdiction of all metal polishers, buffers and platers has been definitely placed by the American Federation of Labor within the charter rights of the International Metal Polishers Union, and whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada refuses to recognize dual organizations, and whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has granted a charter to the Amalgamated Silver Workers Union, and whereas, the Amalgamated Silver Workers Union is, and has been, accepting into its membership metal polishers, buffers and platers, thus interfering with the charter rights of the Metal Polishers International Union. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress instruct the Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union to immediately arrange for the transfer of all metal polishers, buffers and platers who are members of the Amalgamated Silver Workers' Union to the International Metal Polishers Union to whom they rightfully belong, and, be it further resolved, that the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be instructed to see that such transfer is carried out under penalty of expulsion from this Congress and all its affiliated units.

The committee reported that they had conferred with the international representative of the organization involved and the officers of the Congress, and that negotiations were being carried on to the end that a mutually satisfactory understanding will be reached. They, therefore, recommended that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 53.—The committee recommended concurrence in this resolution amended to read as follows:—By Edmonton Trades and Labor Council—Whereas, there are large numbers of children sixteen years and under gainfully employed in Canada, and whereas, this condi-

tion not only serves to exploit the workers' children but serves also to act as a lever whereby adult workers are being displaced from industry, thereby affecting the living standards of the working class in Canada. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled in Toronto, 1928, demand the abolition of child labor, and further, to this end, where parents find it difficult to send their children to school owing to their meagre wages, that legislation be enacted to provide financial assistance to enable parents to continue their children at school up to the age of sixteen years, and further, that provisions be made to provide for vocational training and general education in apprentice departments, and that the time and work put in at these training institutions be paid for.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 52.—By Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Fort William Trades and Labor Council; Edmonton Lodge 448, Railway Carmen; Toronto Local 1014, Painters and Decorators:—Whereas, there are at least 70,000 children sixteen years and under gainfully employed in Canada, and whereas, this condition not only serves to exploit brutally the workers' children, but serves also to act as a lever whereby adult workers are being displaced from industry and the living standards of the whole working class in Canada lowered. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, assembled in Toronto in September, 1928, demand the complete abolition of child labor, and be it further resolved, that to this end parents who find it difficult to send their children to school, owing to their meagre wages, and who consequently must ship the children off to work, be given financial support from the Dominion and Provincial Governments to enable them to keep the children at school, this support to be given for children up to the age of sixteen; and be it further resolved, that the education of the youth be extended to sixteen years and over by means of vocational training and general education in factory apprentice departments, factory schools and other institutions, and that the work and the time put in at these training institutions be paid for at a minimum living rate set by the trade unions and that the entire control of the system be in the hands of the trades unions.

The committee recommended that the intent and purpose of this resolution had been covered by action on Resolution No. 53. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following substitute for Resolution No. 54 by Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Fort William Trades and Labor Council; Edmonton Lodge 448, Railway Carmen, and Resolution No. 55, by Windsor Trades and Labor Council, the committee having accepted the suggestion of Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, that grants for the purpose of physical training be requested.

“Resolved, that this Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada request that legislation be enacted to provide for the abolition of all money grants for cadet training and other military activities in schools and that grants be requested for the purpose of physical training instead.”

Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, said that military training was being carried on in the schools supposedly for the purpose of physical

development. He was opposed to this form of training and thought that a system of physical training should be established instead.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, thought the substitute did not go far enough. "Strong protest should be made against military training being carried on in our schools," he stated.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, said the workers should strenuously oppose the forces of capitalists who were organizing on a military basis to down the workers.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee, said he favored the substitution of physical training in the schools for the cadet training at present being carried on. Referring to some of the statements made by Communist sympathizers on the floor of the Convention, Delegate Marsh said: "Apparently it is still necessary that we have a few soldiers to keep some people in their places."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 56.—By Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas, the Workers' Educational Association of Ontario has been of great benefit to the workers of the province in offering them opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge they could not otherwise obtain, and whereas, the response to the invitations to join the classes organized in this association has not been as liberal as it should have been. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention urge trade unionists in all parts of Canada where the Workers' Educational Association is carrying on its work, to join the classes which have been, or are being organized and that where financial as well as moral support can be given that the fullest co-operation be extended.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, asked what form of education the Workers' Educational Association carried on.

Vice-President Jas. Simpson, Toronto, replied that it followed the system carried on in Great Britain, offering a very liberal education in economics and political science. He reviewed the work being done by the Association in Ontario, and pointed out that in some instances the professors who were instructing the workers learned something of their viewpoint on these subjects. He urged that the fullest possible support be given the Association at all times.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, also urged support of the Association. He stated that four years ago the A. F. of Labor had decided that a tax be placed on the affiliated bodies to carry on Workers' Education and suggested that a proportion of this should be assigned to the Congress to be used at its discretion for this purpose in Canada.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate A. F. McLeod, Espanola, Chairman of the Committee on Audit, submitted the following report on behalf of that committee:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Audit has examined all books, papers and vouchers connected with the financial work of the Congress and Congress headquarters and has found everything correct and in good order.

We find that the receipts from all sources, including last year's balance of \$5,429.18, amount to \$28,976.65. The expenses for the year were \$23,173.70, leaving a balance of \$5,802.95 in the bank to our credit.

Your Committee desires to express appreciation of the manner in which the books are kept, all receipts and expenditures being clearly shown, and wish to extend our thanks to the Congress clerk for the assistance rendered during the work of the auditing of the books.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. McLEOD, Chairman.

GRANT McLEOD, Secretary.

The report of the committee was adopted and the committee discharged.

Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, Chairman of the Special Committee on Migration, reported on behalf of that committee as follows:

1. Before giving consideration to the reports and resolutions which were referred to your committee, we examined carefully the immigration programme and pronouncements of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as formulated from year to year. A summary of this programme is referred to in Item I of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the representations made to the Federal Government during the year. A more complete statement was contained in the memorandum presented to the government in 1926 and in order that the delegates and the public may be fully informed of the attitude of the trade union movement on this important problem, we desire to place this statement on record before the convention.

Memorandum re Immigration and Emigration.

The general policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada respecting immigration and emigration is briefly summarized in the following declarations:

1. For the peopling of Canada, through immigration, by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens; all false inducements to secure immigrants to be prohibited and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, therefore, nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship.

2. For strict application of the laws concerning the admission and control of Orientals, pending the enactment of legislation for total exclusion.

3. Abolition of all bonuses or grants to private agencies, and that the British Government be requested to assume fuller supervision and control over emigrant booking agencies operating in the British Isles.

4. For the prohibition of entry of "Contract Labor," unless certified as necessary by, and secured through, the Employment Service of Canada and for the prohibition of entry of labor engaged to replace workers during industrial disputes.

5. For the maintenance of the Department of Immigration under a separate Minister of the Crown, and for the creation of Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which labor shall have representation, and which would co-ordinate federal, provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping of same, and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

6. That in order to relieve congestion in industrial centres, land settlement and colonization schemes should be made widely known in Canada and the same opportunities offered residents of Canada as are given to those of the British Isles and foreign countries.

7. For the continued prohibition of the admission of child immigrants under working age, unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents or other responsible relatives.

8. That representation be made by the Dominion Government to the United States authorities with the object of restoring equal rights of entry to the U. S. A. to all Canadian citizens, irrespective of their places of birth.

9. Repeal of 1919 amendments to the Immigration Act which discriminates against British-born citizens, and which brings within prohibited classes those exercising reasonable right of assembly and freedom of speech.

10. For international exchange of migration statistics and compliance with "Recommendation" of the International Labor Office (1923) to compile and publish statistics regarding emigration from Canada, as well as immigration to Canada.

11. For medical and other examination of emigrants to take place, as far as possible, at port of embarkation.

12. For deportation of those entering Canada under assisted immigration schemes and exempt class regulations and who, within twelve months, seek or accept employment in other occupations.

Your committee recommends that this convention go on record in reiteration of this programme as containing the basic pronouncement of organized labor on the question of immigration.

2. **Item 2, Executive Council's Report, Sub-section Immigration Act Amendment:** — Your committee desires to express its satisfaction over the success which has finally attended the efforts of the Congress in having repealed Section 41 of the Immigration Act which discriminated against British-born Canadian citizens making possible their deportation without trial.

3. **Sub-section, Parliamentary Committee's Report:**—Your committee has given consideration to the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture and Colonization to which the question of immigra-

tion was referred at the last session of the House of Commons. We desire to refer the Convention to the following important recommendation of this Committee:

"In the opinion of the Committee the responsibility and control of the selection of immigrants, no matter by whom recruited, must rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada."

In this connection we also wish to draw the attention of the delegates to the following comment of the Executive Council:

"It will be noted that the Committee agrees with labor's demand that the responsibility for immigration should rest solely and exclusively with the Government of Canada; the Provincial authorities assisting in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants. The adoption of this recommendation would do much to remove the many abuses which exist under the present system of allowing innumerable semi-public and private agencies to carry on the work of recruiting immigrants not only creating confusion and unnecessary cost through overlapping in their work but also in too many cases being governed by the desire for profit rather than by the good which accrues to the immigrant or to the needs of Canada."

Your committee would recommend that the report of the parliamentary committee and the statement of the Executive Council of the Congress in connection with the responsibility for immigration be endorsed, and we suggest that the desired control can best be secured by the creation of an advisory council such as has been suggested previously by the Congress, and on which the Congress would have proper representation.

4. Medical Examination:—Your committee notes with satisfaction that the report of the parliamentary committee endorsed the principle of medical examination of immigrants in the British Isles instead of at the port of entry, and we recommend that the Executive Council of the Congress do all in its power to prevent any relaxation of the regulations along this line.

5. Child Migration:—Your committee notes the recommendation of the Committee of Parliament in connection with child immigration. In this connection we would draw attention again to the attitude of the Congress in this matter, calling for the prohibition of the admission of child immigrants unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents or other responsible relatives. We note that the age, 14, mentioned by the Committee is below the school leaving age in various provinces in the Dominion, and we recommend that this convention reiterate its opposition to the emigration of child immigrants who are under school leaving age, unless accompanied by their parents or other responsible relatives.

6. Removal of Domestics, Special Passage Rates for British Settlers:—With respect to the comment of the Committee of the House of Commons in regard to the removal of domestic servants from Great

Britain to Canada, it was drawn to our attention that certain agencies were bringing domestics to Canada under contract conditions that have proven objectionable, and we recommend that the Executive Council of the Congress take this matter under consideration and take whatever steps are necessary to insure that the immigration of this class of workers is brought in line, as far as possible, with the programme of the Congress.

7. Land Settlement: — Your committee notes with satisfaction that the House of Commons has accepted the suggestion of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the effect that residents of Canada may be given the same opportunities and assistance in land settlement as are given to residents of the British Isles and foreign countries.

8. Letter of Assurance of Employment and Railways Agreement:— Your committee is glad to note that the Committee of Parliament has recognized the fact that the system of "Letters of Assurance and Employment" and the railways agreements have been subject to very great abuse, and we concur in the suggestion that the existing railways agreement should not be renewed, and that the regulations under that agreement and the so-called assured employment scheme, should be made so rigid as to remove the abuses which have existed.

9. Item 7. Executive Council's Report, Sub-section, Council on Migration of Women: — Your committee notes with great satisfaction the report of the Executive Council with respect to the conference of the Canadian Council on Immigration of Women. The main decisions of this conference show that the immigration programme of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is becoming widely known and understood. It will be noted that many of the conclusions of the conference are in entire harmony with labor's immigration policy.

10. Item 7, Executive Council's Report, Sub-section Importation of Miners for Harvesting:—Your committee desires to draw the attention of the delegates to the statement of the Executive Council in connection with the importation of 8,500 miners from Great Britain for work in the harvest fields. Subsequent events have shown that the protests of President Moore and the Executive Council in connection with this matter were entirely justified. Your committee is gratified to note that as a result of the prompt action of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, conditions were demanded by the Canadian Government, particularly with regard to providing for their return to Great Britain, which will be found to be of material benefit to the men concerned when they have concluded their employment in the harvest fields. Your committee strongly recommends that the Convention go on record in complete opposition to the importation of harvest labor from overseas. We agree with the Executive Council that no language is too strong to denounce any scheme

which brings immigrants to Canada, ostensibly for farm work, at this late period of the year, when most farm work and other seasonal occupations are drawing to a close, thus forcing them into keen competition with resident Canadian labor for the few jobs available during the whole of the winter months. (In connection with this matter the committee had placed before it and carefully considered a voluminous file of material collected by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, as well as correspondence between the Executive Council of the Congress and the British Trades Union Congress.)

11. Item 15, Executive Council's Report, Miscellaneous and Conclusion:—Your committee wishes to express its appreciation of the watchful attention which the Executive Council has given the question of immigration during the past year, and in this connection would direct particular attention to the very complete statement made by President Moore to the British Commonwealth Labor Conference recently held in London, England. We further wish to express our appreciation of the complete nature of the material placed before us by the Executive Council, and recommend that the incoming Executive Council continue the efforts to have the very complete immigration policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada more widely known and understood.

By formal motion it was decided to deal with the committee's report seriatim.

Clause 1.—On the suggestion of Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, it was unanimously decided that action on this clause be deferred until all other clauses in the report be dealt with.

Clause 2.—Delegate A. E. Avery, Hamilton, asked why this clause had not referred to all Canadian citizens.

President Moore replied that the amendment referred to had only discriminated against British-born citizens.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Clause 3.—Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Chairman of the Committee, said this was one of the most important sections of the committee's report. The greatest difficulty in the past had been that the wrong type of immigrant had been brought to Canada. In many instances, he stated, it had been found that men sent to the western provinces were absolutely unfitted for farm work. The policy of the Congress with respect to the establishment of an advisory council on immigration, on which the various provinces and organized labor would have representation, would, no doubt, prevent much of this.

Delegate John Noble, Toronto, said he was heartily in accord with the immigration policy of the Congress, and he hoped that the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress would inform the membership of that body of the position of the Congress on the matter.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, in supporting the report of the Committee, said he hoped if such a council was set up that Labor's demands for representation would be given the fullest cognizance. He suggested that Labor in every province in the Dominion should have representation on the proposed council.

Delegate Robert Livett, Calgary, said he wished to record his approval of the policy of the Congress, pointing out that the bringing in of miners to work in the harvest fields was only an instance of what had taken place in the past. He urged adoption of the committee's report.

President Moore, in referring to the suggestion made by Delegate Buckley that labor in every province be given representation on the suggested advisory council, pointed out that there was a danger, if this was carried out, of making the committee too unwieldy. "We do not want such a committee to be set up and then find that it has developed into a debating society. We wish it to be an efficient and valuable body in guiding immigration activities in this country," stated President Moore. He was not afraid of Labor being in a minority on such a council, referring to the success of the three Congress representatives on the Employment Service Council of Canada in putting forth Labor's views.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Clause 4.—President Moore referred to the years of agitation on the part of organized labor in this country to secure the medical examination of intending immigrants as near their homes as possible, pointing to the fact that many who had been examined under the old system had been rejected at the Canadian port of entry. He stated that leaders of the British trade union and political movements were in accord with the present system of medical examination, and he urged that as there were forces at work which would have the Government revert to the former system, that trade unionists in their respective constituencies do all in their power to combat these efforts.

Delegate Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, stated that there were instances where men who resided in this country for a period of two years had been deported because they were found to have tuberculosis, citing a specific case of the nature, where the immigrant involved had formerly followed a maritime occupation and was unfitted for agricultural work. He said that it required strong, healthy men to make good in Canada, the climatic conditions necessitating a vigorous vitality, which must be sustained by proper food and nourishment. He suggested that in addition to other requirements, an age limit of from 19 to 30 years be established in order to ensure that sturdy young men might come to the country.

Delegate F. Peel, Toronto, said that medical examination could be used to the detriment of the workers and urged that care be taken lest this occur.

Delegate W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver, stated that in the Province of British Columbia it had been found that in many cases where immigrants were suffering from tuberculosis, they had entered the country under the old system of medical examination.

Delegate Wm. Varley, Toronto, also strongly supported the policy of examination of immigrants at present in effect.

Delegate S. Burke, Toronto, supported the system now in force. He stated he knew of instances where whole families had been forced to return to their homeland under the old system of examination.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

Clause 5.—Adopted.

Clause 6.—Adopted.

Clause 7.—Adopted.

Clause 8.—Delegate J. P. McKay, Windsor, stated that he was aware of instances where immigrants brought out to work on farms in the vicinity of Windsor had ultimately secured employment in the building trades.

President Moore directed attention to statements made before the Parliamentary Committee by an official of the C. P. R., to the effect that higher commissions were paid by the Steamship Department of the Company for immigrants secured from non-British countries under the "Assurance of Employment or Nomination" plan than were paid for those secured from the British Isles.

Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Chairman of the Committee, referred to the exploitation of immigrants by so-called immigration agencies, stating that in many cases no effort was made to secure work for the immigrant until after he or she had landed in the country.

Delegate J. A. Kelly, Toronto, stated that he hoped the Press would particularly emphasize the statement of the C. P. R. official as cited by President Moore.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Clause 9.—Adopted.

Clause 10.—Delegate Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, complimented the members of the Executive Council for their prompt action on this matter. He said that as secretary of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council he had come in touch with men who had been brought out to do harvest work and who later endeavored to secure employment in the building industry. He had been informed that in very few instances had these men qualified for such trades. Such a condition, he stated, tended to break down the standard of working conditions in this indus-

try. He urged that the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress inform the trade unionists at home that if they came to this country for the purpose of following their trade, that we expected them to be as good trade unionists here as they were in the homeland.

Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the members of the committee had given much consideration to the possible effect of the importation of harvest labor. Men could not expect employment in the grain fields to last very long, and if they were then to secure other employment it would be at the expense of labor already in Canada. He refuted statements to the effect that the scheme carried out this year had been a success.

Delegate A. E. Avery, Hamilton, said these men had not come to Canada—they had been brought here by agreement between the British and Canadian Governments. The only solution of this and other questions which the Congress was discussing was the complete reconstruction of the whole economic and social structure, urging political control by labor as the means to this end.

Delegate G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, stated that as a result of the importation of harvest labor, the second harvesters' excursion from the Maritimes was cancelled, thus affecting many men who had regularly followed this occupation. He expressed the belief that there was no necessity for the recent movement of men from the British Isles to assist in the harvest fields. Referring to the reported plight of men who had to wait for some time before securing employment, Delegate Robertson said they should be assured of their keep during that time. He suggested that through the Wheat Pool, arrangements might be made whereby the number of men required to harvest the crops could be determined more accurately. He also felt that a minimum wage commensurate with the services rendered should be established.

Delegate A. McInnis, Vancouver, also said that there was no necessity for the transfer of unemployed men from Great Britain. He was of the opinion that the requirements could easily have been met from the surplus of labor already in Canada.

President Moore placed on record the following letter from Mr. J. K. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, respecting this matter:

8th August, 1928.

Tom Moore, Esq., President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:—

The Prime Minister has transmitted to this Department a copy of your letter of August 2nd with regard to the proposed movement of British harvesters to Canada to assist in this year's harvest, with a request that I reply to the enquiry contained therein, and I accordingly desire to inform you that no request was made to the British Government that the men comprising this movement be recruited from the mining areas or that miners be selected. I take it that the statement referred to in the second paragraph of your communication is an incorrect inter-

pretation of some statement attributed to the Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery in regard to the matter.

In reply to the enquiry contained in the third paragraph of your letter, I beg to state that the original enquiry with regard to a harvester movement from the British Isles came from the British Government and finally, after consultation with the Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, it was decided to proceed with the movement, responsibility for the same resting with the British Government and the two Canadian railways, with the railways being responsible for securing harvest and winter farm employment, the Provincial Governments and this Department to co-operate in finding the last mentioned and adequate provision being made for the return of men who cannot be placed in such employment.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. J. EGAN.

Replying to a question by Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, as to the reasons for the Dominion Government agreeing to the movement of these men, President Moore stated that he was of the opinion that fear of criticism, and propaganda being circulated in Great Britain that British immigrants were not wanted in Canada had prompted the Federal Government to acquiesce in the proposal.

Delegate Albert Thornton, Toronto, thought that some of the money being spent by the transportation companies in bringing immigrants to the country might better be spent in the development of Canadian industry.

Delegate Wm. Varley, Toronto, pointed out that whilst harvest help was being sent to Canada from the British Isles, the harvest work in Great Britain was being done by imported labor. As regards men being recruited from the mining districts, he stated that there was a reason for this, as the conditions of the mining industry, not only in Great Britain, but in other countries, Canada included, were such that there was a tremendous surplus of mine labor. "The facts are, that all coal producing countries are looking for a no man's land to send miners to," he stated.

Delegate E. Ingles, London, said that men going to work in the western harvest fields could not expect more than five or six weeks' employment. He stated that as in other fields of endeavor, labor was being eliminated in harvesting operations through the introduction of the machine.

President Moore read clippings from English newspapers which quoted a representative of the Canadian Government in England as stating that any man who went to Canada for the harvest, after paying his return fare, and repaying advances made to enable him to make the journey ought to return with at least £10, and also reporting glowing promises made by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Amery, while speaking in the British House.

Delegate A. Gibson, Port Arthur, stated he believed that all the criticism which he had heard of the movement of British harvest-labor was fully justified, and he thought that Canadian labor should see that such promises as had been made to these men should be fulfilled.

Delegate A. J. Crawford, Vancouver, said that as we were interested not only in the protection of our own people, but also in preventing the exploitation of those brought into Canada, that the Trade Union Movement had put forth much effort in the past to acquaint intending immigrants of the true conditions in this country.

Vice-President Jas. Simpson, Toronto, said that the aftermath of this latest movement of workers was the question with which we were most concerned. He reminded the delegates of the conditions which followed the last occasion when British workers were imported for the harvest, when between four and five hundred of these men had been maintained in Toronto during the greater part of the following winter, organized labor in that city having rendered them financial assistance. He stated that whilst there were at present 720,000 more men in employment in Great Britain than there were when the World War broke out, there was still a large surplus of labor, and it was with a view of reducing this, even at the expense of the unfortunate workers themselves, that the last movement of workers had been carried out by the British Government.

Delegate Robt. Livett moved that the previous question be now put. The motion was duly seconded and carried, and the report of the committee on this section adopted.

By formal motion it was decided that the election of officers be held as a special order of business at 2 p.m., Friday.

The Convention adjourned at 12.30 noon to meet again at 2 p.m.

THIRD DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p.m., with President Tom Moore in the chair.

President Moore introduced Mr. Mack Eastman, of the Research Bureau, International Labor Office, Geneva, and former professor in the University of British Columbia, who was seated on the platform.

By formal motion the order of business was suspended to allow the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, to address the Convention. In introducing the Hon. Mr. Heenan, President Moore stated that he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and had for years taken a keen interest in the Congress. The Hon. Mr. Heenan said in part:

"I wish to express my thanks to the Local Committee for having invited me to visit your Convention and for the opportunity thus afforded to meet you all again. Of course, some of us meet on other occasions when it is you who have the floor. However, on this occasion it is me who has the floor and so I ask you to be tolerant." Referring to the co-operation which had existed between the officers of the Congress and his Department, the Hon. Mr. Heenan said this had been of great assis-

tance. He paid tribute to President Moore and Vice-President Tallon, Canadian Workers' Delegate and Adviser to the last Conference of the I. L. O., at which he had represented the Dominion Government. "Both these officers of your Congress took a most active part in the work of that Conference, and ably represented the workers of Canada," he stated.

Hon. Mr. Heenan then proceeded to review the progress of old age pension legislation in Canada. "Notwithstanding predictions made when this legislation was before the Dominion Parliament, that not a single province would adopt it as it was drafted, agreements have since been signed by all the western provinces with but one exception," he said. He complimented the Congress on the part it had played in securing the enactment of the legislation and expressed pleasure that the policy of the Congress was not to seek amendments to the Act until it was more generally established in Canada. "It is now up to the Provinces to take advantage of this legislation to provide for their aged needy citizens, and I want every man and woman, irrespective of their political views, to get behind this scheme and see that it is extended throughout the whole of Canada."

Turning to immigration, Hon. Mr. Heenan said there was no other question which was being so much discussed by the people of Canada at the present time. He first referred to the amendment to the Immigration Act which was passed during the last session of Parliament, and by which sections added to the Act in 1919, discriminating against British-born Canadian citizens, were repealed. "By this amendment organized labor has won a nine-year fight," he said.

Continuing, he stated that there was a well thought out plan of propaganda in Great Britain to unload the surplus of British unemployed into Canada. "What is behind this?" he asked. "It seems to me that it is a move for political purposes and because there are elements who are interested in having ten men for every job in this country." In parts of the North of England, there were men speaking in public places advising unemployed workers to go to Canada where work could be secured, he stated.

Referring to statements appearing in some newspapers to the effect that the Government had placed obstacles in the way of immigration and that immigration from the British Isles was being discouraged were refuted by the Hon. Mr. Heenan. He said there were no greater obstacles at the present time than when he came to Canada in 1902, and that present regulations did give advantage to Britishers. He believed that people from other countries should be given a fair deal if they came of their own accord and were willing to work and abide by the laws of the country. He did not think that the Labor Movement would say that we did not want French, Germans or others to come to Canada.

Touching on the importation of harvest labor from the British Isles, Hon. Mr. Heenan outlined the method of determining the number of men required each year to harvest the western grain crop. At the outset, this year it was estimated that 75,000 would be needed. The Provinces, he said, had advised that owing to increased activity in all lines of endeavor there would be less labor available than in former years. "The question of saving the crop was an important one, and in the face of these reports what was to be done, we could not take chances of losing it, and so the offer of the British Government to send these workers was accepted. The position taken by the Dominion Government was that the British Government and the railways must assume responsibility in the matter and also for the return of those who failed to secure employment," stated Hon. Mr. Heenan. He urged that the delegates make known to the Federal Government cases which might come to their notice of any of those men who failed to secure employment and were in difficulties and the Federal Government would communicate with those responsible for returning them to their homes.

Respecting the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, he stated that such provinces as had not enacted enabling legislation, making the Act operative in the same were retarding the movement towards the settlement of disputes in industry. He was trying to administer the Act in the interests of all concerned and the failure to co-operate on the part of these provinces was making his task the harder. Turning to the question of the right of workers to organize, Hon. Mr. Heenan said that his department had recently received complaints that this right was being denied workers employed by a certain firm in the pulp and paper industry operating in Northern Ontario. He stated that it had been claimed that men were being discharged if they attempted to join a labor organization, and that "company town" conditions prevailed, the workers being compelled to live in the companies' houses, etc. "This attitude on the part of employers should not continue in Canadian industry and it is not going to so long as I am Minister of Labor in any industry in which the Federal Government may have jurisdiction," he said. Continuing, he stated, "If we are going to have British fair play we must see that those who come to this country and invest capital in industry must be prepared to operate under British traditions." He referred to the inclusion of the Government's Fair Wage Clauses in concessions let for the cutting and use of pulp wood from the Crown Lands of Canada. Concluding, he assured the delegates that he was endeavoring to administer the Department of Labor as he believed it was intended to be, so as to give the working people of Canada a fair deal. He expressed the hope that the Convention would be a most successful one.

President Moore, on behalf of the officers and delegates, thanked Hon. Mr. Heenan for his address and well-wishes. Referring to the attitude of the company cited by Hon. Mr. Heenan, President Moore stated that this was not a new one, and, he said, "I hope that the Government will take action in the near future which will ensure freedom of association to Canadian workers who are unfortunate enough as to be employed in such industries." He also expressed the hope that the Government would do everything possible to mitigate hardships arising in connection with the latest movement of British workers to this country.

Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Chairman of the Special Committee on Migration, resumed the report of that committee. He directed attention that in addition to the sections of the Report of the Executive Council, dealing with migration, the following resolutions had been considered by the Committee.

Resolution No. 57.—By Calgary Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, there is an ever increasing number of non-English speaking immigrants coming into Canada, a majority of whom seek employment in urban centres and industrial activities, which is in violation of the agreement which provides that they shall be agricultural workers, and whereas, these immigrants are lowering the standard of living by their willingness to work long hours at small rates of pay. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress urges upon the Dominion Parliament the necessity of limiting immigration to a basis that not less than 75 per cent of immigrants coming into Canada shall be English-speaking nationals.

The committee reported that the intent of this resolution was fully covered by the programme of the Congress and recommended non-concurrence. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 58.—By Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, there is an ever increasing number of immigrants coming into Canada, a majority of whom seek employment in urban centres and industrial activities, which is in violation of the agreement which provides that they shall be agricultural workers, and whereas, these immigrants are lowering the standard of living by their willingness to work long hours at small rates of pay. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress urge upon the Dominion Parliament the necessity of putting into effect a quota law which will deal with the entry of all immigrants.

The committee recommended non-concurrence, believing that if an advisory council was set up as included in the Congress programme, the necessary control would be established. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 59.—By West Edmonton Lodge 448, Bro. Railway Carmen of America:—Be it resolved, that this Forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada do strongly condemn the action of the Federal Government at this time in inducing immigrants to Canada and call upon the Government to enact legislation which will effectually prevent exploitation of labor and, be it further resolved, that this convention demand that no further public funds be used for the purpose of inducing immigrants to this country.

The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate Elmer E. Roper, Chairman of the Committee, explained that the committee could not go on record as opposed to a proper system of immigration. There was room for more people in Canada, and there were parts of the country where people coming from other countries could be advantageously placed where they could enjoy greater privileges than in their own country. It was not the policy of the Labor Movement to prevent workers from bettering their lot in life.

Delegates Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, and A. E. Avery, Hamilton, opposed the recommendation of the Committee.

Delegate Jos. Corbett, London, in supporting the committee's report, stated that he would not have the public given the impression that the Congress was opposed to the immigration of British workers, and that concurrence in this resolution might be interpreted in that way.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 60.—By Winnipeg Jubilee Lodge No. 6, Bro. Railway Carmen:—Whereas, during the past several years unemployment has been on the increase in Canada, particularly during the rigorous winter months, and whereas, the government of this Dominion is carrying on a scheme of mass immigration among the miners of Great Britain with the avowed intention of placing them in the harvest fields of Western Canada, and Canadian industry cannot absorb these workers after the harvest has been garnered. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada rigorously protests against the action of the Federal Government in bringing these workers to Canada, and instructs the incoming executive to take the necessary steps to inform the workers of Great Britain of the existing conditions prevailing in this country.

The committee concurred in this resolution, the subject matter contained therein having already been dealt with by the Executive Council. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 61.—By Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters:—Whereas, each year the call goes out for help in the harvest fields of the west and this year the call has been extended to the Old Country, which with the experience of a few years ago does not meet with the approval of the workers of Canada. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Canadian Government should take full charge of this question by the appointment of a commission whose duty would be to get full information on the harvest needs each year and when it is found that enough men are not available that certain industries could be called upon to release enough men for the purpose of gathering in the harvest thereby not only giving factory help a much needed change but also prolonging work which is much needed in the winter.

Resolution No. 62.—By Edmonton Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, it is the practice of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to hold a conference each year under the Employment Service of Canada for the purpose of considering the requirements of harvest labor for Western Canada, and whereas, the standard of living of common labor is lowered through great numbers of this class of labor being imported to

the West. Therefore, be it resolved that this Congress request the appointment of a member of organized labor to sit in at this conference to present the views and requirements of the trade union movement.

The committee concurred in the spirit of Resolutions Nos. 61 and 62, and recommended that they be referred to the Executive Council to work out the details of necessary regulations. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 63.—By Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43:—The committee reported having amended this resolution by inserting the word "immigrant" before the word "passengers" in the fifth line, and the deletion of all the following words: "and also that all the immigrants landing in the country be recorded and checked up by government officials for at least five years after landing and in the event of them not becoming good naturalized Canadian citizens and educating their children properly they be deported back to their own country", and recommended concurrence in this resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, that this Congress here assembled ask the Dominion Government to amend the immigration law to so read that all persons entering Canada by first-class passage be subject to the same strict examination as the second and third class passengers.

Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, supported the report of the committee. He stated that he had been informed by a man who had come to Canada some years ago as a first class passenger that he had not been subjected to examination on entering the country, whilst others who had travelled third class were examined.

Delegate M. L. Bergstein, Toronto, said there was a possibility of the provisions called for in the latter part of the resolution respecting the deportation of immigrants being used to discriminate against members of the trade union movement.

President Moore reminded Delegate Bergstein that the committee had recommended the deletion of that part of the resolution. Delegate S. Burke, Toronto, supported the report of the committee. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 64.—By London Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the policy of the Federal Government in bringing out immigrants to this country, and though they are presumed to be brought out for the farming industry they eventually in the fall of the year flock to the cities, thus creating large bodies of unemployed in the winter season when it is impossible for the citizens to get work, without being reinforced by these immigrants flooding the cities and taking work out of the hands of the tax payers. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Trades and Labor Congress, through its Executive, request the Federal Government to enact legislation for an Unemployment Insurance Act to prevent the present burden being placed on the municipalities of giving relief to the ever increasing number of unemployed created through the present policy of the Federal Government and that the Federal Government or the railways or shipping companies be made responsible for the sup-

port of all immigrants brought in by them for a term of not less than two years. Concurred in.

Resolution No. 65.—By London Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, this Congress, whilst recognizing the need for more immigrants to develop her vast natural resources, protests the indiscriminate methods now employed; it desires to point out that as a result of this method avoidable hardships are inflicted on the immigrant and that the labor market is often congested and that heavy burdens are placed on the municipalities, and further, that the reputation of the country as a field for immigration suffers in consequence. Be it, therefore, resolved, as the first step towards remedying these defects, greater co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments; a joint committee of employers and workers to determine the needs of industry; where assistance is given to the immigrant, legal and binding agreements between all parties fixing terms of service, hours of work, wages, etc., the said scheme to be supervised by a joint committee as aforesaid in conjunction with the Immigration Department; that any agreement entered into between the Department of Immigration and the respective places of origin of the immigrant insofar as they concern grants, loans, etc., shall be given to persons or groups resident in Canada; that any company, society or individual bringing settlers to this country for gain shall be answerable for the maintenance of the immigrant or immigrants for a period of twelve months; that more discretion be exercised as to the time at which immigrants are brought into the country; that the Immigration Act be amended to provide for this.

The committee recommended that the matters dealt with in this resolution were fully covered by the programme of the Congress. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 66.—By Montreal Local 406, Musicians:—Whereas, the laws of Canada permit any musician from the United States coming into this country with a contract or promise of engagement to work here to no benefit of our trade unions and as such increase the number of unemployed in the music field, and whereas, the music situation is unsettled at present, due to the introduction of machine or mechanical music in theatres in competition with labor. Be it resolved, that the entrance into Canada of travelling organizations be limited to four weeks in order to protect the musicians of this country and our own industries, and be it further resolved, that immigration laws be strictly enforced by immigration officers regarding the acceptance of aliens as prospective citizens of Canada.

The committee reported having conferred with the representative of the union sponsoring this resolution and recommended that the subject matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council for study with a view of removing, as far as possible, the grievances of the workers concerned.

Delegate Ken Davidson, Calgary, pointed out that during a strike in Calgary men had been brought in via the United States and had remained in Canada.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, said the resolution should be made to apply to all industrial workers.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 67.—By Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Division 113:—Whereas, the Dominion Government has instituted a system of medical inspection overseas thereby enabling intending immigrants to ascertain their medical fitness before leaving or, in some cases, breaking up their homes, and whereas, such a system is a great advantage to workers of other countries who are contemplating migrating to Canada. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada endorse the action of the Dominion Government in the establishment of the system.

The committee reported that the subject matter of this resolution was covered by a section of their report already adopted. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 114.—By Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas at the recent convention of the Chiefs of Police Association of Canada, it was decided to request the Dominion Government to adopt immigration regulations whereby all immigrants from Europe would be finger-printed upon their admittance into Canada, and whereas, a special committee of the Police Chiefs was appointed to place the question before the Federal authorities. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive of the Congress be instructed to oppose this reactionary and oppressive measure as under British law all men are innocent until proven guilty.—Concurred in.

Clause 10.—Adopted.

Clause 11.—Adopted.

Clause 1.—Action on this clause having been deferred until all others had been dealt with, Delegate Elmer E. Roper moved concurrence in the recommendation of the committee. The motion was duly seconded and the clause adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted and the committee discharged.

Delegate Frank McKenna, Cranbrook, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports, reported on behalf of that committee as follows:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports has carefully studied the same and has been impressed with the volume of effort exerted by the officers of this Congress and with their achievements during the past year.

During the existence of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada its importance and usefulness to Canadian workers and to the international trade union movement has steadily increased. Its affiliations are far-flung, relating our Dominion movement to the labor movements of Europe, and cementing closely the international movement of the North American continent.

Its activities are not confined to purely labor matters in the commonly accepted understanding of those words, for it has not hesitated to participate in any effort that has for its object the elevation of human standards and the promotion of good-will between the workers

of all nations, where such can be achieved without loss of rights secured in the past. An examination of the report of the Executive Council will amply demonstrate the truth of these statements and will serve to show that the past year has been one crowned with achievement.

We are all human, and, being human, we may fail to satisfy all sections of thought in our movement, but our steady growth in influence in the world's working class struggle demonstrates that this Congress has a real place in that struggle and can serve worthily its affiliated units and sections.

During the development of this Dominion there will inevitably come a time when our class will be completely represented in the legislative chambers of our several provinces and the halls of Parliament at Ottawa. Until then, we must continue to increase the usefulness of this Congress in the manner followed by our Executive Council during the past, especially the past recent years. We commend to your attention the introduction to the Officers' Reports. Concurred in.

Item 1. Legislative Programme. Sub-section on Annual Interview. We note with approval the co-operative relationship between this Congress and the legislative representatives of the four railroad running trades, trusting that this relationship will soon be consummated by actual affiliation.

The remainder of this item is largely historical. We learn, however, that a fair wage officer has not yet been appointed for the Maritime Provinces, as promised by the Minister of Labor and referred to in the last paragraph. We, therefore, recommend that the Minister of Labor be appealed to with a view to having this appointment attended to without further delay. Concurred in.

Item 1. Sub-section on Status and Membership of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We rejoice to note the increase in membership and to learn that the Government and Parliament had clearly recognized the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as the only organization competent to name the workers' representatives at the annual conferences of the I.L.O. Concurred in.

Item 1. Sub-section on Technical Education. Your committee recommends further effort on the part of the incoming Executive to secure a renewal of this Act, which, under existing conditions, expires March 31st, 1929. Concurred in.

Item 1. Sub-section on Fair Wage Matters. Your committee feels that efforts should be continued to secure the amendments referred to in this section. Concurred in.

Item 1. Sub-sections on Senate Reform, One Day's Rest in Seven, British North America Act, Criminal Code Amendments, Unemploy-

ment and Unemployment Insurance, National Fuel Policy, Militia Act Amendments, Military Training, etc., International Labor Office, Marine Matters, Research Council, Electoral Reform and Election Act Amendments, Industrial Disputes, Hiring of Labor During Trade Disputes, Alien Labor Act, Postal Service Employees, Federal Office Cleaners, Pensions, Co-operative Legislation, Bankruptcy Act, Prison Reform, Tariff Board and Taxation. Your Committee recommends endorsement of all the foregoing with special reference to sections dealing with Senate Reform and British North America Act. Concurred in.

By formal motion the order of business was suspended to allow Mr. W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to address the Convention. President Moore, in introducing Mr. Mahon, said that he was an old friend of the Congress having, on many previous occasions, visited the annual conventions and extended the fraternal greetings of his organization. Mr. Mahon said in part:

"Let me assure you at the outset that I am pleased to again have the opportunity of attending your Convention. As your President has stated, I have visited your annual meetings on many previous occasions and conveyed to you the fraternal greetings of the workers I represent. On this occasion, however, I appear before you with a double mission because I have been requested by Matthew Woll, President of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, to tell you something of this enterprise and of the strides it is making in the field of life insurance." Continuing, Mr. Mahon stated that the company had issued over thirty-eight million dollars in policies, a large amount of which was in group insurance, carried by international unions on their general membership. "The company is owned and controlled by organized labor," stated Mr. Mahon, and is operating in most of the States of the United States and will, in the near future, extend its operations into Canada and I trust when that occurs your unions and individual members will give the company your fullest assistance and thereby prove your faith in yourselves." The decision to form this company, Mr. Mahon said, had been made by the American Federation of Labor in order to meet the problem of "forced insurance" which many employers were putting into effect during recent years." Particularly is this true of the street railway industry where we have found many of the directors also holding office in insurance companies," he stated. Mr. Mahon thanked the members of organized labor in Canada for the valuable assistance rendered his organization on past occasions and concluded by expressing the hope that the Convention would be a most successful one.

President Moore thanked Mr. Mahon, on behalf of the officers and delegates, for his address and kind greetings and for the information

he had conveyed relative to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and expressed the hope that it would continue to progress.

To allow the delegates to make a sight-seeing tour of the city, which had been arranged by the local committee, the Convention adjourned at 4 p.m. to meet again at 9 a.m. Friday.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

Toronto, Ont. Sept. 14th, 1928.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a.m., with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Delegate John J. Reaves, Toronto, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported on behalf of that committee as follows: To the Officers and Delegates to the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Your Committee of Ways and Means beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

That the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at New Orleans, La., be allowed the sum of four hundred dollars (\$400.00).

That the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800.00) be allowed the delegate attending the next Convention of the British Trades Union Congress.

That the Executive Council be authorized to pay all other incidental expenses in connection with the convention.

JOHN J. REAVES, Chairman
E. HAMELIN
CHAS. DICKIE
J. McGUIRE
CARL BERG
FRED HALLT

Delegate Frank McKenna, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports resumed the report of that committee.

Item 2. Sub-section on Criminal Code Amendments. The matter contained in this section is noted in the main as a record of Senate obstruction.—Concurred in.

Item 2. Sub-section on Unemployment Insurance. Your committee regards the matter contained under this caption as most informative and would commend the same to your attention.—Concurred in.

Item 2. Sub-section on Fair Wage Contracts on Bridges. Your committee feels that this Congress should endorse the actions of the Labor Members in the Dominion House for their activity on these and other similar questions.—Concurred in.

Item 2. Sub-sections on Railways, Telegraphs and Steamships, Harbor Commissions, Lapsed Insurance Policies, Civil Service Measures, Merging of Departments, Re-election of Crown Ministers, Taxation, Naturalization Act, Exportation of Power, National Research Council,

National Fuel Policy, Geneva Opium Convention. Your Committee has noted all the foregoing matters and recommends that the delegates study the information contained therein.—Concurred in.

Item 2. Sub-section on Banking Laws. Your Committee recommends that this Congress endorse amendments referred to in this section. Concurred in.

Item 3. Provincial Executives and Federations of Labor. Your committee has noted the activities of the Provincial Executives but regret to learn that at times, provincial chairmen neglect to send to Congress headquarters, complete reports of their activities.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Old Age Pensions. Your committee notes with appreciation that several provinces have adopted Old Age Pension Acts, conforming to the Federal Act and request Provincial Executives in provinces where no similar Act has been adopted, to arrange for special conferences with Provincial Legislative Executives with a view to securing enactment of old age pension laws as soon as possible.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Workmen's Compensation. We are pleased to note the activity of Provincial Executives in connection with desired amendments to Workmen's Compensation Acts and to further note that in several instances their efforts have been crowned with success.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Minimum Wage Acts. We note the keen interest displayed in nearly all Provinces in this subject and urge a strong continuance of effort to secure proposed amendments referred to.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Unemployment, Unemployment Insurance. It is gratifying to note that at least one Provincial Legislature, that of British Columbia, has shown enough interest in this matter as to determine, by resolution, to urge the Federal Government to enact legislation establishing a State Unemployment Insurance Fund. The Alberta Legislature is also showing interest in similar legislation. We look to the next session of the Dominion Parliament producing tangible results. Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Mothers' Pensions. We feel that despite activities of various Provincial Executives, progress in the way of practical amendments to Mothers' Pension Laws seem slow. We, therefore, urge that efforts to this end be continued with all possible energy.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Eight-Hour Day. No real progress had been made by way of establishing, by Provincial law, the principle of the Eight-Hour Day. The determination of the Washington Convention

seems to be treated with very little consideration. Your committee recognizes that in the question of legalizing the Eight-Hour Day, there are probably a number of real problems to solve, but the longer legislative action is delayed, the said problems may become more difficult. The Federal and Provincial Governments must eventually face these problems, hence we ask, why not now?—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Factories Act. The information under this caption has been noted, especially the reference to the action of the New Brunswick Legislature in amending the Act, providing seats for female workers where such are possible. It is gratifying to note that the opposition of organized labor prevented amendments of an undesirable character in the Province of Ontario.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section on Fair Wage Regulations. Your committee has noted the efforts referred to. Reference has already been made to the appointment of a fair wages officer for the Maritimes.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-sections on Labor Disputes, and Labor Departments. These sections cover a number of matters, some of which have been brought before the Convention by other committees. Your committee is of the opinion that Departments of Labor should be established in all Provinces and that these departments should be free from all other departmental activities. The problems of labor call for the full time attention of competent Ministers. By uniting Labor Bureaus with other Bureaus, Labor loses out. This practice is improper and should cease.—Concurred in.

Item 3. Sub-section, Miscellaneous. Herein numerous activities of a commendable character are referred to. Much desirable legislation has been transacted. A number of new Acts are mentioned, one of great interest being that abolishing the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia; another being the action of the Manitoba Legislature in enacting the One day's Rest in Seven Act. We note with pleasure the action of the Alberta Legislature by which it is aimed to end military training in schools, substituting therefor other forms of physical exercises. Your committee has also noted the reference to the educational assistance to be extended to children of disabled veterans.—Concurred in.

Item 4. Affiliations and Advisory Councils. There are many subjects dealt with under this heading, among them being our various affiliations which are desirable in the opinion of your committee. We also note the varied organizations and associations with which the Congress has co-operated. These activities are commendable. Whilst your committee does not desire to single out any one group as being preferable to another, we do feel that we would be lacking in our duty if we failed to make passing reference to the splendid work being attempted by the Frontier College.—Concurred in.

Item 4. Sub-section on Employment Service Council of Canada. This Council is most important in our national life, hence we must always be prepared to give expression to our thoughts in its deliberations.—Concurred in.

Item 4. Sub-section on Dominion Council of Health. This section refers to the work of this Council. We feel that the work done on this Council by Mr. Bert Merson of Toronto, has been helpful. We also draw your attention to the paragraph referring to maternal mortality.—Concurred in.

Item 4. Sub-section on Canadian Social Hygiene Council. The work of this Council is worthy of our continued relations.—Concurred in.

Item 4. Sub-section on Canadian Council on Immigration of Women. We heartily concur in the work of this Council and recommend a continuation of our membership thereon.—Concurred in.

The many other matters referred to under various captions under title of "Affiliations and Advisory Councils" are largely historical and are valuable as information.

Item 5. International. We note with regret that there are still a number of Internationals affiliated with the A. F. of L. who do not contribute per capita tax on their Canadian membership. On the other hand the growth and development of our international relationship, herein referred to, is a source of gratification.

Other matters referred to under captions "American Association for Labor Legislation" and "International Labor Organization" are informative. We note the activities of your Executive in international matters, feeling such actions warranted and desirable.—Concurred in.

Item 6. Old Age Pensions. Your committee endorses the policy outlined in connection with this subject, feeling that such policy is in conformity with previous decisions of this Congress. We also feel that other matters under this caption are valuable and informative.—Concurred in.

Item 8. Congress Journal. Your committee feel that the remarks under this heading are fully warranted and further feel that every delegate should make it his personal business to be a booster for this Journal. It ranks today as a leader in the expression of Labor opinions as expounded and felt by our own movement, especially the Congress part of that movement. It contains much information such as is necessary in the formation of well-grounded opinions on general subjects. Its appearance is pleasing and is a credit to this Congress.—Concurred in.

Item 9. Unemployment and Sickness Insurance. Reference has already been made to this subject but your committee commend to your attention the well prepared memorandum submitted by President Tom Moore to the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and International Relations. Concurred in.

Item 10. Technical Education and Apprenticeship. This is a highly important subject, having to do with the technical and cultural development of our people. A constantly increasing standard of intelligence is called for in our industrial life and a broader understanding of the arts are a necessity among this Dominion's peoples; for this reason nothing must be done that would tend to cripple the mental development of our people. We recommend that a sustained interest be developed by all workers on this subject and that this present Congress study the Press statements furnished by Premier Ferguson of Ontario and which can be found under that caption. Whether we can agree with the Provincial Premier's viewpoint or not, we can agree that ways and means of an equitable character as between the Federal and Provincial Governments must be devised in order that our technical facilities shall be extended as their need becomes evident from day to day.—Concurred in.

Item 12. Hours of Labor and Holidays with Pay. Your committee concurs in the views expressed on this subject and note with appreciation the recent concession by the Canadian National Railways to its mechanical employees. The establishment of holiday periods without loss in earning power is one sure and effective way of meeting unemployment problems. It is also a method by which the physical and cultural standards of our people can be constantly improved upon. This Congress should determine to extend this principle until it is common in Canadian industry. This principle and the five-day week of forty hours must become the slogan of our movement.—Concurred in.

Item 13. Economic Councils. Experience has proven that only too often a weird ignorance of industrial problems is evidenced in our legislative chambers. Not always do members of those chambers oppose desirable industrial or other forms of beneficial labor legislation merely for the sake of opposing but often times because they know no better. They know not what they do. Therefore, it seems desirable that some methods be devised by which our economic needs should be framed and prepared in a manner that admits of no rebuff due to ignorance. Under the caption under discussion reference is made to Economic Councils at present in existence in many countries and to recent developments in Great Britain.

We feel we need in this Dominion some organization that can meet the conditions referred to by your committee; some organization of interests that can assemble with power and authority. The information to hand, re the method pursued by Economic Councils in other countries is inadequate, in other words, not sufficient to allow this committee to express a considered opinion as to their individual value. We, therefore, believe that the incoming Executive should be authorized to study this subject after getting proper data from countries referred to and submit

some opinion or plans to our next convention on this very important subject.—Concurred in.

Item 14. Legal Status of Trade Unions. The matter under this caption is valuable as showing our status under the law and should be read with interest by our affiliated membership.—Concurred in.

Item 15. Miscellaneous Matters and Conclusion. Your committee feel that the delegation to this Convention can rejoice in the outcome of the strike authorized by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Toronto during the year 1927. This strike was successful in its conclusion in spite of the interference of other forms of labor organization.

The helpful assistance rendered by the Executive of this Congress was highly commendable.—Concurred in.

Item 15. Sub-section on Ontario Dental Association. Your committee commend the Executive in their effort to facilitate the dental needs of school children in the Province of Ontario.—Concurred in.

Item 15. Subsection on British Commonwealth Labor Conference. Your committee recommend approval of the participation of your Executive in the above conference held in London, England, during July, 1928. This Congress was again recognized as the official mouthpiece of the Canadian labor movement.—Concurred in.

Item 15. Sub-section on Canadian Labor Research Bureau. The above Bureau is still in an experimental stage and your committee recommend a continuance of membership on the part of this Congress and the Congress Journal. We also urge all affiliated bodies, local and otherwise, to become subscribers if they have not already done so.

Delegate J. W. Buckley, Toronto, thought that information regarding the affiliation fee and the nature of the information supplied by this Bureau should have been mentioned for the benefit of the delegates.

President Moore replied that the amount was small. As to the nature of the information which might emanate from the Bureau, he stated that the Congress could assume no responsibility. He urged that the fullest support be extended to the Bureau.

Delegate John Cuppello, Montreal, also urged support of the Bureau. He pointed out that in England a similar organization was in existence in which trade union officials held executive office.

Delegate John Noble, Toronto, asked if Mr. Cohen, the director of the Bureau, was the gentleman who had acted as legal adviser to the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in their suit for damages against their employers for breach of contract. President Moore replied that he was of the opinion that Mr. Cohen had been connected with this case at the request of the legal firm who had handled it.

Delegate W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg, said that such information as an organization of the kind might be in a position to supply could be of great benefit to the printing trades in Winnipeg when negotiating wage agreements.

Delegate Miss M. McNab, Toronto, urged support of the Bureau. She felt that the information secured from such a source would be of great value to the trade union movement.

Vice-President James Simpson, Toronto, also urged that the fullest support be given the Bureau. Mr. Cohen, the director, he said, had interested himself considerably in matters affecting the trade union movement and he had every confidence in him. Mr. Simpson expressed the opinion that Mr. Cohen would be amenable to advice offered by international trade union officials.

Delegate B. J. Hiscock, Montreal, said there was a lawyer by the name of Cohen whom he noticed had been in attendance at the investigation which had been held in connection with a recent accident on the Welland Canal. If the gentleman in question was the director of the Labor Research Bureau he thought it showed that the Bureau was attempting to secure information on such matters as would be of value to the workers.

Delegate Sam Burke, Toronto, said that if the Bureau had a representative at the investigation referred to, it deserved credit.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Item 15. Sub-section on Organization. Reference has already been made to some features referred to under this caption. We, however, are pleased to note the reference to interest taken in our convention decisions by the Executive of the A. F. of L.

Delegate M. Ainslie, Edmonton, said he regretted that no mention had been made in this section regarding the establishment of an international organization for civic employees.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Item 15. Sub-section on Government Departments. We note with interest the efforts of our Executive on matters referred to.—Concurred in.

Item 15. Sub-section on Brandon Mental Hospital Attendants. The Manitoba Provincial Executive was able to render material assistance to Federal Union No. 33, an organization protecting the workers in that institution. We suggest that this Congress express its appreciation of the efforts of the Provincial Executive.—Concurred in.

Conclusion. Information and opinions under this caption are hereby concurred in.—Concurred in.

Provincial Legislative Reports. An examination of these reports coming from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba,

Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia indicate that these several bodies have been alert and have contributed to the enactment of much useful legislation.

We take pleasure in recommending that this Convention offer those various Executive Boards these congratulations through the medium of our official minutes.—Concurred in.

Reports of Fraternal Delegates. The reports of A. Farmilo, delegate from this body to the convention of the A. F. of L., held at Los Angeles, Cal., during October, 1927, and that of George R. Brunet, delegate from this Congress to the British Trades Union Congress convention, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, and to the International Federation of Trade Unions, held in Paris, August, 1927, have been examined and this committee feel that at all conventions mentioned this Congress was worthily represented. Thanks are hereby recommended to them. Concurred in.

Final. The examination of the officers' reports has been a pleasant function and brought to this Committee a keen realization of the ramifications of this Congress in desirable directions within the labor movement and other movements kindred to it. May the good work continue. Concurred in.

The report of the committee, as a whole, was adopted and the committee discharged.

President Moore announced that through the courtesy of the Federal Labor Department a number of copies of the 1927 Report on Labor Organization in Canada were available and urged that the delegates procure copies of this publication as it contained much information of interest.

Delegate T. E. Maguire, Oshawa, requested the privilege of introducing a resolution on behalf of the Oshawa Auto Workers' Union, explaining that as a result of Press reports of the discussion which took place on Resolution No. 13, on Monday, further discrimination against members of his organization had been practiced by the General Motors of Canada. By unanimous consent of the Convention the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

At this juncture President Moore introduced Mr. John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., whom he invited to address the delegates. Mr. Manning said: "I am pleased to have the opportunity of addressing a few words to you at this time. It is not the first time that I have had the privilege of appearing before a Convention of your Congress, the first occasion being at your Fort William Convention in 1910, and since then I have done so on several occasions." Mr. Manning referred to the co-operation which the Congress had extended to the Label Trades Department in carrying on

union label work in Canada and complimented the officers of the Congress and the membership generally on the securing of legislation permitting the legal registration of union labels, shop cards and buttons. "The enactment of this legislation after so many years of effort showed that persistence is the key note of your Congress," he said.

Mr. Manning strongly emphasized the need for purchasing union labeled products as a means of building up the labor movement. He stated that when members of one trade rendered the moral support in this way to other tradesmen they were helping themselves and the movement generally. "Let us realize what our purchasing power may mean if it is properly used," he stated. "Every time you make a purchase, to that extent you become an employer of labor and so it behooves you, as trade unionists, to see to it that you employ union labor by demanding union labeled goods and patronizing the union shop card and working button at all times." He urged that trade unionists educate their women-folk along these lines in order that they might assist in the work of extending the use of the label.

President Moore thanked Mr. Manning for his address and expressed the hope that his inspiring message would be heeded by the delegates and their friends who were privileged to hear it.

President Moore announced that Messrs. E. J. Manion, President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Matthew V. Sullivan, representing Jos. P. Moreschi, General President, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers of America; Henry Koch, International Financial Secretary, Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America; John F. McNamara, President, International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and V. Armand, representing W. F. Canavan, President, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, and A. A. Heaps, M. P., (Labor) had been present, but owing to the lengthy agenda and the lateness of the hour had foregone the pleasure of addressing the convention.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resumed the report of that Committee.

Resolution No. 115.—By Toronto Local 173, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators:—Be it resolved that moving picture machine operators penalized for violation of the Ontario Theatres and Cinematograph Act be given the right to employ legal protection and that no operator be penalized by any official who is not an appointed judge under the Criminal Code; and further, be it resolved, that the picture-machine operators be given the same rights as the exhibitors under the Act; that no official of the Inspection Department have the right to suspend operators' licenses, and, be it further resolved, that the Ontario Government use every effort to give the operators the necessary proper ventilation and sanitary conditions in their present operating rooms.

The committee recommended concurrence. Delegate W. P. Covert, Toronto, urged the adoption of the recommendation of the committee.

He said that the Act discriminated against the operators, inasmuch as exhibitors, when charged with violations of the Act, were brought into Court, but operators' licenses were suspended for the slightest violation by the Inspection Department. While the operators' organization did not uphold violation of the Act, it was felt that they should have equal rights with their employers.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 51.—By Edmonton Civic Employees Federal Union No. 30:—Whereas, some conflict has arisen regarding jurisdiction between international unions and civic employees federal unions chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Congress use its influence to have formed an international union to take over all charters of civic employees now chartered by this Trades and Labor Congress, the said international union to have jurisdiction over and have power to grant charters to the civic employees now covered by federal union charters, and, be it further resolved, that until such time as an international union is formed covering civic employees that the civic employees' unions chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have complete jurisdiction over civic employees.

The committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, directed attention to the fact that the representative of the organization sponsoring this resolution was not present at the moment and moved that action be deferred and that it be taken up as the last resolution on the agenda.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, stated that the committee had already withheld reporting on this resolution in order to get the fullest information regarding the matter, and urged adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, said the matter was an important one, and whilst supporting the amendment, he agreed that the representative interested should have been present when the matter was brought forward.

Delegate Carl Berg, Edmonton, supported the recommendation of the committee. He said it was not the function of Congress to enter into jurisdictional disputes involving its affiliated organizations. The proposal to defer action on the matter was defeated and the report of the committee adopted.

Resolution No. 68.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the enactment of Women's Minimum Wage Laws in the several provinces has proven to be of considerable benefit to the women engaged in the industries covered by such legislation, and whereas, the province of Quebec has enacted legislation of a similar character but has considerably restricted the scope of its application thus depriving a large number of women of the province of the desired protection. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive for the Province of Quebec be instructed to press for amendments to permit of a wider application

of the law by the inclusion within its scope of women employed in all industrial and commercial establishments.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 69.—By Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the Minimum Wages Act for Women only covers a few industries, and whereas, we have on several occasions asked the Government of the Province of Quebec to extend the provisions of the Act so as to include all industries as well as commercial establishments or any other occupation except domestic work. Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada again request the Government of the Province of Quebec to amend the Minimum Wages Act for Women, so as to cover all industries as well as commercial establishments.—Covered by Resolution No. 68.

Resolution No. 70. — The committee reported having slightly amended this resolution and recommended concurrence in the same, reading as follows:

By London Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the administration of the Minimum Wage Act is being taken advantage of by employers in large industries, whereby they set up a system of bonus or piece work, which does not pay the minimum wage as set up by the Provincial Law. Through these methods of making girls work on two or more machines it makes it impossible for them to make even the minimum wage. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive use every means at their command to do away with the present system of 20 per cent of employees to be classed as slow and indifferent workers, thus depriving them of the minimum wage and that all employees be paid the minimum wage irrespective of any form of piece work.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 71.—By Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43.—Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Congress here assembled that we ask the Ontario Government to put into force this year if possible a minimum wage bill for men.—Covered by Resolution No. 72.

Resolution No. 72.—By Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Association: Resolved, that the Provincial Executive Committees and Federations of Labor request the respective Provincial Governments to enact legislation providing for the fixing of a minimum wage for all male labor.

The committee reported having deleted the word "unskilled" in the last line of this resolution in order that it apply to all male workers and recommended concurrence.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 73.—By London Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, there are many factories and industrial concerns that are paying a low rate of pay to their employees, thus making it impossible for them to retain that standard of living which is essential for the providing of the needs of comfort for their wives and families. Therefore, be it resolved, that a minimum wage be enacted by the Provincial and Federal Government of not less than \$25.00 be paid to all male employees, irrespective of the employment they are following, and that the Executive Committee of the Congress do all in their power to get legislation enacted to bring about this much desired legislation.

The committee reported that the intent of this resolution was covered by Resolution No. 72.

Delegate A. E. Bettam, London, stated that there was a difference, as Resolution No. 73 specified the wage rate.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 74.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, it has been found expedient in a majority of the Provinces of the Dominion to enact legislation making provision for allowances to needy mothers, and whereas, the enactment of such legislation has had the beneficial result of providing mothers with the necessary assistance to permit them to properly care for and educate their children. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Committees of such provinces where such legislation is not yet enacted be urged to press upon their various governments the need for such remedial legislation.

The committee recommended concurrence. Delegate Phil Corriveau, Montreal, urged that every effort be made to have this desirable legislation enacted in such provinces as had not done so. He said it was a crying shame that any government should fail to take action which would provide this protection, as it would redound to the good of the nation's future citizens.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 75.—By Montreal Ste. Marie Lodge No. 234, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:—Whereas, for several years past the Government of the Province of Quebec has been requested to enact legislation providing for allowances to needy mothers and orphans, without any apparent result. Resolved, that the Provincial Executives in provinces where such an Act does not exist, reiterate their demands and do all in their power to obtain this legislation.—Covered by Resolution No. 74.

Resolution No. 76.—By Toronto Railway Employees' Union, Division 113:—Whereas, a recent report issued by the Dominion Department of Health shows that the number of mothers dying as a result of child-birth in one year in Canada was 1532, and whereas, such a death rate from this cause is excessive and not in the best interests of the country. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be asked to bring this matter to the attention of the Dominion Government and request that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the various systems of maternity benefits now in operation in many countries with a view to establishing a system of maternity benefits in Canada and thereby decreasing the present excessive death rate from that cause, and be it further resolved that organized labor be represented on any board or commission appointed for such purposes.

The committee recommended concurrence, having inserted the word "death" before the word "rate" on the eleventh line.

President Moore stated that the modern economic system which compelled women to go into industry demanded the assurance of proper nourishment of the mother before child-birth in order that all children might have equal chance in at least being born properly. He referred to statistics published by the Dominion Department of Health respecting the number of mothers dying as the result of child-birth and of children under one year old, and urged that the delegates avail themselves of this information.

Delegate Bert Merson, Toronto, stated that he had represented organized labor on the Dominion Council of Health, and was, therefore, extremely interested in the matter under discussion. He said that the

death rate from child-birth in Canada was far in excess of that in other countries where maternity benefits were in force. He also referred to the large number of infants who died within one month of their birth, and strongly urged adoption of the committee's report.

Delegate W. Chisholme, Toronto, also strongly supported the report of the committee.—The report of the committee was adopted.

At this juncture Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, on behalf of the delegates to the Convention, presented Mrs. Maud Swartz, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League of America, with a rock crystal necklace; Mr. J. W. Morton, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Chas. Duncan, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress with white gold watches, and Delegates Wm. Varley, John Munro, Chas. Bird and Jos. Bamber, members of the Local Arrangements Committee, with tie-pins.

Delegate J. A. P. Haydon, Ottawa, reported as follows for the Union Label Committee:

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Ladies, and Gentlemen:—

Your Committee on Union Labels has carefully examined that portion of the report of the Executive Council dealing with union labels and also Resolutions Nos. 112 and 113 and beg leave to submit the following:

Resolution No. 112.—Your committee recommends concurrence.

Resolution No. 113.—Your committee recommends that this resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council with instructions to give it as favorable consideration as possible.

Clause 1.—The continuance of the Canadian Advisory Council to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a necessary and desirable one and your committee recommends its continued existence. In this connection we believe the Council should direct its attention to the printing in Canada of all literature used for propaganda purposes by the Department. We believe that all such printing should be executed in the Dominion.

Clause 2.—In view of the fact that union labels of most of our affiliated organizations are now registered and fully protected by law we recommend that union label campaigns be carried on everywhere with vigor.

Clause 3.—Our attention has been drawn to the large importation of boots and shoes into Canada. We believe that the Canada Marking Act, which requires the imported article to bear a stamp showing the country of origin, and which has given such splendid aid to the Canadian printing industry, should be extended to all importations of boots and shoes and we recommend accordingly.

Clause 4.—We are pleased to note that the Canadian Congress Journal did give considerable publicity to union labels during the year and we recommend a continuance of this policy. We also believe that fac-similes of the various labels should be published in the Journal from time to time during the year.

Clause 5.—In view of the fact that most of the provinces are now operating the liquor business under a system of government control, your committee recommends that all assistance be given the brewery workers in their efforts to organize the workers employed in the various breweries throughout the country and in the protection of the workers already organized in the industry.

Clause 6.—We believe it is unnecessary to enumerate the various union labels, shop cards and buttons, but would point out that the union label, shop card and button is the only guarantee of union conditions. We believe that our purchasing power is the greatest of all factors in any community. Our short-sightedness is exemplified by the individual degree of selfishness with which our motives are actuated. It is pathetic, indeed, to see union men and women contenting themselves with little things when there are so many greater benefits at stake. It is a serious proposition and it behooves us to see that we play our part more in keeping with our trade union principles and support union labor by the purchase of union labeled articles, patronize union shops and support the union working button and card at all times.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. P. COVERT, Chairman.

J. A. P. HAYDON, Secretary.

On the suggestion of Delegate Haydon, the report of the committee was dealt with seriatim.

Resolution No. 112.—The committee accepted the suggestion of Secretary-Treasurer Draper to delete the word "return" on the third line of the resolve and the substitution therefor of the words "communicate with the senders of" and recommended concurrence in this resolution, reading as follows: By Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Fort William Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, many letters of request come to unions from many and various organizations, such as for example Christmas Cheer Fund, League of Nations, etc., appealing for union support, as well as also the general run of correspondence; and whereas, unfortunately much of the stationery used in such correspondence does not conform to the trade union ideals and principles of union watermarked paper, the typographical union label, allied printing trades, lithographers, etc. Therefore, be it resolved that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada goes on record as appealing to all affiliated bodies to communicate with the senders of all such letters not bearing the labels of our various unions, and in this way educate the public to patronize our products, etc.

Delegate W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg, suggested that organizations receiving such letters should submit them to the printing trades councils in their respective districts.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 113.—By Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council; Fort William Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the advocacy of "Demand the union label" is one of the important means organized labor has in upholding one others crafts and advance the sale of union label goods of all kinds, and thus advance the manufacture and sale of all such product and to do otherwise is looked upon as being very inconsistent and detrimental to the movement as a whole. Therefore, be it resolved, that in future the Congress Journal be printed on union watermarked paper, the same as is the case with the American Federationist and many other union journals.

The recommendation of the committee to refer this to the Executive Council was adopted.

Clause 1.—Concurred in.

Clause 2.—Concurred in.

Clause 3.—Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Boot and Shoe Workers, stated that the committee's recommendation was an unusual one. He, however, would submit information which he thought would justify it. He cited the case of a boot and shoe firm located at Lynn, Mass., which was operating under "company town" conditions and whose goods were coming into competition with firms who were operating under fair conditions. He urged the adoption of the committee's report.

Delegaete B. J. Hiscock, Montreal, enquired if the Marking Act applied to the United States, and was informed that it applied to all countries.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Clause 4.—Concurred in.

Clause 5.—Delegate John D. Corcoran, Brewery Workers, thanked the members of the affiliated organizations for assistance rendered in organizing the workers in the brewing industry. He informed the delegates of the dispute that still existed between the Carling Brewing Company of London, the O'Keefe Brewing Company of Toronto and the members of the Brewery Workers' International Union.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Clause 6.—Delegate H. G. Fester, Cigarmakers, urged the formation of union label leagues as a means of extending the use of the union label, outlining the success of the Union Label League in Hamilton.

Delegate M. Ainslie, Edmonton, also urged the demand of the union label. Delegate J. A. Kelly, Toronto, suggested that the various organizations be informed of establishments handling labeled goods.

Delegate Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, outlined the success of efforts to have merchants stock union labeled products in that city.

Delegate E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton, stated that recently he had noticed that there was not as much space devoted to union label matters in the Congress Journal as formerly. President Moore replied that this was due to lack of co-operation on the part of the representatives of the union label trades. He stated such matter would be gladly accepted for publication in the Journal.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted and the committee discharged.

The Convention adjourned at 12.30 p.m. to meet again at 2 p.m.

FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p.m., with President Tom Moore in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper read the following telegram which was ordered spread on the records:

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11th, 1928.

P. M. Draper, Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

We, the Ladies' Auxiliary, International Association of Machinists, now in session at Atlanta, Georgia, extend to you greetings and trust sessions will be successful, harmonious and profitable.

(Sgd.) (MRS.) B. F. O'CONNOR,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

The hour for nomination and election of officers having arrived, President Moore named Delegate Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, as returning officer for the election and Delegates Arthur Martel, Montreal; David H. Lamb, Toronto, and M. D. Coolen, Halifax, as tellers.

Following the procedure of previous years, the Convention decided that there would be no nomination speeches allowed for the various officers and fraternal delegates. Short talks would be permitted in nominating the convention city, these to be for the purpose of informing the delegates as to location, accommodation, etc. In all cases a clear majority of the votes cast would be necessary to elect. As three Vice-Presidents were to be elected, each delegate was requested to vote for three candidates, but ballots containing less than three names would not be rejected. In case of no candidate for Vice-President receiving a clear majority the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes would be dropped.

President Moore called on Secretary-Treasurer Draper to conduct the election for President.

With Secretary-Treasurer Draper in the chair, nominations for President were invited.

Delegate J. J. Gibeault, Ottawa, nominated Delegate Tom Moore for the office of President. There being no further nominations, Associate Secretary Rod Plant cast the unanimous ballot of the Convention in favor of Delegate Tom Moore, and the chairman declared Delegate Tom Moore re-elected as President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the ensuing year.

On resuming the chair, President Moore thanked the delegates for the renewal of their confidence and assured them that he would continue to do all within his power to further the interests of the labor movement, as represented by the Congress.

President Moore called for nominations for the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate F. G. Hallt, Ottawa, nominated Delegate P. M. Draper for the office of Secretary-Treasurer. There being no further nominations,

Associate Secretary Rod Plant cast the unanimous ballot of the Convention in favor of Delegate P. M. Draper, and President Moore declared Delegate P. M. Draper re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the ensuing year.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper thanked the delegates for having re-elected him to office, and stated that he would continue to work as he had since he was first elected, in the interest of the Congress and the labor movement as a whole.

President Moore called for nominations for the positions of three Vice-Presidents.

Delegate L. A. Beaudry, Montreal, nominated Delegate R. J. Tallon, Calgary.

Delegate Arthur Martel, Montreal, nominated Delegate J. T. Foster, Montreal.

Delegate Gus Francq, Montreal, nominated Delegate James Simpson, Toronto.

There being no further nominations, Associate Secretary Rod Plant cast the unanimous ballots of the Convention in favor of Delegates R. J. Tallon, J. T. Foster, and James Simpson, and President Moore declared Delegates R. J. Tallon, J. T. Foster and James Simpson re-elected as Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

President Moore invited nominations for fraternal delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Delegate Geo. R. Brunet, Montreal, nominated Delegate Wm. Varley, Toronto; Delegate Peter Herd, Toronto, nominated Delegate Miss Mary McNab, Toronto.

During the distribution of the ballots, Delegate J. Forsyth, Montreal, charged that the tellers were giving more than one ballot to some of the delegates. President Moore ordered the distribution stopped and requested Delegate Forsyth to name or point out those who were in possession of more than one ballot. Refusing to substantiate his charge or to withdraw the same, President Moore ordered that he return his ballot, thereby forfeiting his right to vote in the election for fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The ballot resulted as follows: 278 votes were cast, of which Delegate Varley received 183 and Delegate Miss McNab, 93; and two spoiled ballots.

President Moore declared Delegate Wm. Varley elected. Delegate Varley thanked the delegates for having elected him as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and Delegate Miss McNab moved that the election of Delegate Varley be made unanimous. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

Nominations for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress resulted as follows: Delegates G. D. Robertson, Ottawa, by E. W. A. O'Dell, Hamilton; R. Lynch, Montreal, by O. H. Hughes, Kitchener;

Chas. Dickie, Montreal, by Frank McKenna, Cranbrook; J. W. Buckley, Toronto, by Geo. Redwood, Toronto; Jas. Watt, Toronto, by H. Johnson, Toronto; J. Cuppello, Montreal, by J. Brooks, Montreal.

Delegates Dickie and Watt declined nomination. The vote resulted as follows:

First ballot—271 votes cast, of which Delegate Robertson received 121; Delegate Buckley, 96; Delegate Lynch, 46, and Delegate Cuppello, 8. No candidate received a clear majority of votes cast. Delegate Cuppello, having received the lowest number of votes, was dropped and a second ballot taken.

Second ballot—264 votes cast, of which Delegate Robertson received 128; Delegate Buckley, 121; and Delegate Lynch, 15. Delegate Lynch having received the lowest number of votes was dropped and a third ballot was taken.

Third ballot—264 votes were cast, of which Delegate Buckley received 140 and Delegate Robertson, 122. President Moore declared Delegate J. W. Buckley elected as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in 1929.

Delegate Buckley thanked the delegates for having elected him as their fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. Delegate Robertson also expressed appreciation to those who had supported him and moved that the election of Delegate Buckley be made unanimous. The motion was duly seconded and carried.

President Moore announced that there would be no election for Provincial Executive Committees in the Provinces of Alberta and New Brunswick, there being Federations of Labor chartered by the Congress in these two Provinces.

Provincial Executives in other Provinces were elected as follows:

British Columbia—W. J. Bartlett, Vancouver, Chairman. One representative each from the Trades and Labor Councils of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, the same to be approved by the Executive Council.

Saskatchewan—Alex. M. Eddy, Saskatoon, Chairman; H. Perry, Regina, H. D. Davis, Prince Albert. A fourth member to be chosen from the Moose Jaw Trades and Labor Council to complete the Committee.

Manitoba—F. MacIntosh, Winnipeg, Chairman; V. Armand, Winnipeg; J. G. Hutchison, Winnipeg; W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg.

Ontario—Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, Chairman; Rod Plant, Ottawa; Jas. Watt, Toronto; J. P. McKay, Windsor.

Quebec—Jos. Pelletier, Montreal, Chairman; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Jean Gibeault, Aylmer; Thos. Black, Montreal.

Nova Scotia—By formal motion the appointment of the Nova Scotia Executive Committee was left with the Executive Council.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper read a telegram from John Peebles, Acting Mayor of Hamilton, Ont., inviting the Congress to hold the 1929 Convention in that city.

The following cities were placed in nomination for the 1929 Convention: St. John, N. B., by Delegate J. A. McClelland, Transcona; Hamilton, Ont., by Delegate Sam Lawrence, Hamilton; and Kitchener, Ont., by Delegate O. H. Hughes Kitchener. On behalf of the Hamilton delegation, Delegate Jas. Roberts, Hamilton Trades and Labor Council, withdrew the name of the City of Hamilton in favor of St. John. In so doing, however, he assured the delegates that Hamilton would look for strong support for the 1930 Convention. Delegate Hughes withdrew the name of the City of Kitchener. There being no further nominations, St. John, N. B., was declared the Convention City for 1929.

Delegate J. E. Tighe, St. John, thanked the delegates for having decided to hold the next convention in that city. He felt that it would serve to strengthen the trade union movement in the Maritime Provinces, where the Congress had not met since 1914.

Delegate Jas. F. Marsh, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, resumed the report of that committee.

Resolution No. 116.—By Oshawa Automobile Workers, Federal Labor Union No. 18011:—Whereas, a discussion with reference to conditions in automobile factories, with special reference to the Oshawa plant of the General Motors of Canada Limited, occurred in this Convention on Monday, and whereas, we believe as a result of that discussion the General Motors officials dismissed a member of the Automobile Workers' Union for his activities in the organization but afterwards reinstated him upon the refusal of the other men in his department to continue work and inasmuch as such discrimination against union men is apparently the policy of the company, be it resolved, that this Forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urge all delegates, regular and fraternal, upon return to their respective organizations to request all members using this Company's products to write the General Motors Limited, or their respective dealers, protesting against the Company's attitude towards the union and its members and its violations of the award of the Board of Conciliation and request the said company to adopt a more favorable attitude towards organized labor.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate T. E. Maguire, Oshawa, urged adoption of the committee's report. He cited several cases where discrimination had been practised by the General Motors. He felt that the members of organized labor could assist in having this policy discontinued if action along the lines suggested in the resolution was taken.

Delegate J. W. Turnbull, Toronto, suggested careful consideration of the resolution lest action taken might react to the detriment of the workers involved.

Delegate J. Dowling, Oshawa, strongly urged concurrence in the report of the committee.

Vice-President Jas. Simpson, Toronto, said he did not think the workers involved were acting hastily in the matter. The policy of the auto industry generally was to discourage organization amongst the employees. He supported the recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Jan Lakeman, Edmonton, said it required more than the passing of resolutions to deter the General Motors in their policy of discrimination.

Delegate J. P. McKay, Windsor, supporting the committee's report outlined the efforts made by the Windsor Trades and Labor Council to assist the auto workers in that vicinity to organize. Delegate J. A. Taylor, Oshawa, also urged adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 77.—By Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters:—Whereas, the training of our youths in the technical schools must, of necessity, be such as will meet modern requirements in industry, viz: the use of machinery, and whereas, as a result pupils are exposed to danger of accidents from this source. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Governments be requested to investigate the number and nature of accidents occurring among technical school pupils and that amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act be sought extending the scope of the Act to cover such cases.

The committee reported having substituted the words "Provincial Governments" for the words "Ontario Government" on the sixth line and recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.

Delegate J. Hart, Windsor, thought that the provisions called for were already in force.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 78.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, at the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, legislation was adopted providing for material changes in the system of the payment and administration of compensation for industrial accidents, and whereas, in the adoption of the new legislation provision was made for the creation of a commission for the purpose of administering the law but regardless of the objections advanced by organized labor actual insurance and collection of premiums was retained in the domain of the private casualty insurance company, and whereas, the retention of the principle of private insurance is unjust, both to the worker and the employer, inasmuch as it increases the cost to industry while limiting the benefits to the injured workers or their dependents. Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee for the Province of Quebec be instructed to press for amendments to the law which would eliminate this objectionable feature and render the Act more equitable and more in harmony with legislation in effect in most of the other provinces of the Dominion.

The committee recommended concurrence. Delegate Alphetus Mathieu, Montreal, stated that since the new Act came into effect in Quebec men over forty years of age were being refused work in various industries. He urged that the problem thus presented be given serious consideration by the Quebec Provincial Executive Committee as soon as possible.

Vice-President J. T. Foster, Montreal, reviewed the efforts put forth by organized labor to secure enactment of suitable compensation legislation in the Province of Quebec. He said that by the Act passed last year the payment of indemnities was retained by the insurance companies. There were other provisions which were detrimental to the workers, he stated, such as the limitations on amounts of compensation for incapacity and fatal accidents. He urged that the Congress continue to press for the necessary amendments which would bring this legislation more in conformity with that in effect in Ontario and other provinces.

Delegate L. A. Beaudry, Montreal, strongly endorsed the statements made by Vice-President Foster. The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 79.—By Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas the Workmen's Compensation Act in force since the 1st September is, on the whole, an improvement on the Act of 1908, although a careful study of the new Act shows that the worker is far from being protected as he should be, and some amendments should be enacted, as much in the interest of the employer as in that of the employee; and we think it is our duty to present to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council ask the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to request the Provincial Government to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act as follows: (a) Insurance, Section IV: We request compulsory insurance and State insurance for all employers; (b) Compensations, Section VII: We request that all claims be adjusted according to the merits of each individual case and the condition of the injured worker; (c) Exemption, Section I: We ask that Paragraph 2 of Article 4, Section I, be omitted; (d) Compensation: Regarding compensations now payable under the present Act, we ask that any compensation to which an injured worker is entitled be continued to his widow or dependents.

Referred to the Quebec Provincial Executive Committee for its guidance.

Resolution No. 80.—By Montreal Ste. Marie Lodge No. 234, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:—Resolved, that the Executive of the Province of Quebec do all in their power to have the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1928 amended, so that the amount to be paid in cases of accidents shall not be limited, particularly in cases of total and permanent disability, or in cases of partial and permanent disability. And in addition, that pressure be brought to bear upon the Government of the Province of Quebec so that there shall be in the City of Montreal a branch of the Commission appointed for the purpose of administering the Act.—Referred to the Quebec Provincial Executive Committee for its guidance.

Resolution No. 81.—By Toronto District Labor Council: —Whereas the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act at present recognizes twelve industrial diseases and workers suffering from such diseases are entitled to compensation under the Act, and whereas, the Ontario Department of Health, Division of Industrial Hygiene, has enumerated in their Reference Manual, published in 1926, one hundred and five occupational dis-

eases. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Congress press for legislation compelling all medical doctors to report to the Ontario Health Department, Division of Industrial Hygiene, all cases of occupational diseases in which their services may be required.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 82.—By Toronto Amalgamated Silver Workers Federal Union No. 10:—Whereas, there are at present but twelve industrial diseases listed under compensation, and whereas, it is generally conceded that the twelve diseases listed are only a fractional number of the many industrial diseases that should be added to the list for compensation, and whereas, it is the opinion of the members of our trade or calling that the general hazard of our work entitles our workers to compensation, and whereas, the hazard of our work is shown by the recent sudden death of Frank Harper, who expired while at work in the James Morrison Manufacturing Brass Plant, of corrosive poisoning from sulphate of ammonia, be it therefore resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada endeavor to have placed on the list for compensation on account of industrial diseases, all persons employed in electric plating plants, buffing and polishing shops, metal grinding and metal pickling departments and of any workshop wherein the workers are exposed to acid or potash fumes or salts dust, etc., and lacquer fumes.

The committee recommended concurrence. Delegate Albert Thornton, Toronto, urged support of the resolution pointing out the existing danger to the health of the workers in this industry. Delegate John Munro, Toronto, also supported the report of the committee.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 83.—By Cranbrook Lodge 173, Railway Carmen:—Whereas, in order to get the benefit of the Workmen's Compensation Act, especially in cases where serious consequences have resulted from what may have seemed at the time to be a slight injury, it is essential that workmen immediately report all accidental injuries to their foreman, regardless of how trifling they may seem, and whereas, the railway companies of Canada have in operation a system of issuing demerit marks as a means of disciplining employees for offences which are not considered serious enough to warrant dismissal, but which are in fact partial dismissal as an accumulation of sixty of these is cause for dismissal, and whereas, it is the practice, at least in some districts, of the railway management to issue a number of demerit marks for alleged negligence to employees immediately they report an accident, and whereas, the receipt of "demerit marks," or in other words the partial dismissal of an employee for alleged negligence immediately the said employee reports an accident, has a tendency to intimidate the employee and in many cases prevents him from reporting the accident and means the loss of compensation. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Executives of the Congress, together with the Congress Executive, investigate the extent to which this practice is carried on, and take whatever steps may seem advisable with a view to so amending our compensation laws that it will not be possible for an employer to discriminate against an employee for attempting to carry out the provisions of the Act.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 84.—By Melville Lodge 450, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen:—Whereas, the Saskatchewan Government has been investigating the working of the present Workmen's Compensation Act, and whereas, it is most probable that certain recommendations will be made at the next session of the Legislature, which most likely will make a con-

siderable change in the Act. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Lodge strongly urge the Congress to assist in every possible manner the enactment of a Bill consistent with the report of the last meeting of Congress at Edmonton on this subject.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 85.—By Prince Albert Lodge 551, Brotherhood Railway Carmen; Prince Albert Lodge 261, Maintenance of Way Employees:—Whereas, the Saskatchewan Government has had a Commission investigating the workings of the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act, and whereas, it is probable that the findings of this Commission will be along the lines suggested by the Saskatchewan Executive of the Congress, and whereas, these findings will, no doubt, be put into legislation at the next session of the Provincial Government. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Lodge do strongly urge the Congress, at its regular meeting, to make such arrangements as will make it possible for the Saskatchewan Executive of the Congress to take all the action necessary in order to put through a Bill that will be consistent with the Workmen's Compensation report adopted by the Congress at its last meeting in Edmonton, and that the necessary financial assistance be given the Saskatchewan Executive from the funds of the Congress.—Covered by Resolution No. 84.

Resolution No. 86.—By Toronto District Labor Council:—Resolved that the Ontario Government be requested to enact legislation prohibiting the manufacture of clothing in the homes.—Covered by Resolution No. 88.

Resolution No. 87.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, despite representations to the contrary, the practice of the manufacture of clothing in the homes of wage-earners still prevails, and whereas, the continuance of this practice constitutes a serious menace to the health and hygiene of the people, and whereas, the proper inspection of the homes where clothing is made or manufactured by members of the family or with the assistance of others is practically impossible. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, through its Provincial Executive, press for the necessary legislation prohibiting the manufacture or making of clothing in the homes of wage earners for commercial purposes.—Covered by Resolution No. 88.

Resolution No. 88.—By Toronto Local 132, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:—Whereas, the making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners has been a detriment to the tailoring industry, seriously interfering with the regulation of hours, encouraging the contract or sweating system and a menace to the efforts being made to establish sanitary workshops and factories; and whereas, proper inspection of the homes where clothing is made up or manufactured by members of the family or through the assistance of a small number of employees, is practically impossible, it is therefore resolved that Congress instruct its Provincial Executive to press for legislation prohibiting the manufacture or making of clothing for commercial purposes in the homes of the wage earners.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 89.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:—Whereas, the making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners has been a detriment to the tailoring industry, seriously interfering with the regulations of hours, encouraging the contract or sweating system and is a menace to the efforts being made to establish sanitary workshops and factories; and whereas, proper inspection of the homes where clothing is made up or manufactured by members of the

family or through the assistance of a small number of employees, is practically impossible, be it therefore resolved, that Congress instruct its Provincial Executive to press for legislation prohibiting the manufacturing or making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners.—Covered by Resolution No. 88.

Resolution No. 90.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, an analysis of accident statistics would indicate that a considerable proportion of fatalities occur among workers engaged in building and construction activities, and whereas, a great number of these accidents are attributable to the use of elevator and hoisting machinery operated for the purpose of conveying materials, etc., and whereas, the absence of legislation governing the proper installation and actual operation of such machinery is, to some extent, responsible for this deplorable condition. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Executives stand instructed to press for the necessary legislation to govern the erection and operation of these machines to the end that the workers in building industries be properly safeguarded.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 91.—By Hamilton Local 700, Int. Union of Steam and Operating Engineers:—Whereas, there are upwards of two thousand hoisting and portable engineers in the Province of Ontario holding certificates issued by the Engineers' Board, and whereas, the present Board is composed entirely of stationary engineers. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Ontario Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada urge upon the Government the necessity of appointing examiners or inspectors holding a hoisting and portable license and having practical experience in the building and construction industry to insure the adequate enforcement of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers Act.

The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate J. Valin, Toronto, said the resolution should have gone further and asked for stricter enforcement of the Act.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 92.—By Montreal Local 588, Int. Union of Steam and Operating Engineers:—Whereas, a large number of refrigerating machines have been operated by unlicensed and inexperienced persons to the detriment of public safety, and whereas, there is already an ample number of qualified stationary engineers to operate such refrigerating machines, be it resolved, that all internal combustion engines, ammonia or air compressors, steam or electric cranes, etc., and elevators driven by electricity on construction, shall be operated by qualified persons and placed under the Board of Examiners for the examination of operators and inspected by the inspectors of industrial establishments for the Province of Quebec, and be it further resolved that any qualified boiler inspector under the Stationary Engineers Act of the Province of Quebec, either provincial or municipal inspector, shall, after investigation, be empowered to immediately discharge any one found in charge of a steam boiler in the Province of Quebec, who has been found incompetent, unqualified, or not in possession of a necessary certificate as prescribed by law, and be it further resolved that the Quebec Act respecting stationary engineers be further amended as follows:

Section (3) "So that no person shall be allowed to work on a permit." Section (12) "Any person licensed under the Act respecting stationary engines applying for a higher diploma must have worked at least thirty-six months with the present diploma and that he

shall be required to furnish the following references: one from the engineer under whom the applicant has been working and one from his employer, together with an affidavit stating whether he has served his time in the engine or boiler room and that he is the party mentioned in the references." Section (17) "So that any person holding a fireman's certificate may only operate a steam boiler under the supervision of a duly qualified engineer."

Be it further resolved, that any fireman making application for an engineers' certificate must have served at least thirty-six months, and an applicant for a fireman's license must have served at least twelve months in the boiler room, both having been under the supervision of a duly qualified engineer during that period.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 93.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the existing Scaffolding Act applies only in cities and towns of this Province, and whereas, equally hazardous work is carried on in the sparsely populated areas of the province, including the construction of paper mills, locks, dams and other work of a like nature, and whereas, those engaged on such construction are entitled to the same protection as is supposed by the Act to be accorded to city and town workers, and whereas, Section 3790 of the existing Act leaves it optional for the cities and towns to adopt the Scaffolding Inspection Act. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Quebec Provincial Executive again takes the necessary steps to obtain from the proper authorities an amendment to the Scaffolding Inspection Act compelling all cities and towns to adopt the said Act and appoint inspectors to see that it is enforced, and be it further resolved, that the Government takes upon itself to have the necessary inspections made and to provide proper supervision in places which are covered by the existing Act.—Covered by Resolution No. 94.

Resolution No. 94.—By Quebec and Levis Federated Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the Scaffolding Inspection Act only applies to cities and towns within the Province, and whereas, the construction of paper mills, dams, locks, water powers, and other work of the same kind is most dangerous, requiring strict supervision for the protection of the workers. And whereas, such work is generally done outside the places where the Act is supposed to apply and therefore not subject to inspection by qualified officials, and whereas, further, Section 3790 of the present Act leaves the cities and towns free to pass or not a by-law for the inspection of scaffolding. Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada take whatever steps are necessary to have the Scaffolding Inspection Act amended so as to compel all cities or towns to pass such a by-law and appoint inspectors to see that it is carried out, and amend the Act so that it covers the whole of the Province and assume the responsibility of seeing that the necessary inspection and supervision be maintained throughout the Province.

The committee reported having slightly amended the wording of the last three lines of the resolve and recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 95.—By Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists:—Be it resolved, that owing to the greatly increased use of the bronze welding in workshops and factories a thorough investigation be made by the Provincial Executives to determine what ill effect it has on the health of those involved and that some measures be adopted for the protection of the persons employed at this class of work.

The committee reported having added the words "by the Provincial Executives" after the word "made" on the third line and recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 96.—By Peterborough Local 402, Journeymen Barbers' Union of America; Toronto Local 517, Barbers; Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas, the insanitary conditions of many so-called barber colleges and barber shops and the lack of teaching the pupils or attendants the proper rudiments of sanitation in such colleges causes the public annoyance through fear of disease or infection, therefore be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Council and Provincial Executives be instructed to do all in their power to assist the barbers in each province to place a license law on the Statutes where none now exists, and that such be a part of the legislative programme of each Provincial Executive.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 97.—By Hamilton Local 47, Railroad Signalmen:—Whereas, the railways in Canada to date have installed considerable mileage, especially in their heavy traffic zones, the automatic block signal-system, also both mechanical and electric interlockers at railway crossings, yard terminals, etc., and further the highway crossing protection at grade crossings due to the increase of automobile traffic is a complicated problem in itself, and whereas, each installation of the signal system mentioned as well as highway crossing protection must be approved of by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada before being put into operation, and whereas, we have every confidence in the Board of Railway Commissioners, as the people's safeguard between corporation and government, still, as signalmen, we feel there should be a competent qualified practical signalman or men in the service department at least to assist this honorable board. Therefore, be it resolved, that the executive officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its federal and provincial committees use their best efforts in endeavoring to have these governments employ a qualified practical signalman or signalmen at least in the service of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Delegate E. A. Hurst, Hamilton, agreed with the recommendation of the committee and stated that the organization involved would be willing to supply the Executive with further information if necessary.—The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 98.—By Hamilton Local 47, Railroad Signalmen:—Whereas, the time has come that our railways in Canada are one of the greatest industries in the building up of a desirable population with unexceeded transcontinental rolling stock equipment for agricultural and mines wealth of our Dominion, also thousands of tourists are travelling daily in the most up-to-date passenger equipment, second to none in the world, and that, to some extent, the railways in Canada are installing the automatic signal system for the protection of the travelling public, as well as for numerous trains which pass over their lines, and whereas, the automatic block signal system, the automatic train control, the automatic train stop, the despatchers' train control, affords protection to the travelling public, train and engine employees where accidents may result from rear end or head-on collisions, open switches, broken rails, cars or trains fouling main track, etc. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and its federal and

provincial committees be instructed to use their best efforts in endeavoring to have these governments to impress on the railway executives the necessity of further installations for the protection of the travelling public and its employees.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 99.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, experience has demonstrated that an objectionable practice prevails in failing to strip walls of dwelling houses of all old wall paper before new paper is hung, and whereas, this practice is likely to be injurious to health insofar as it merely covers up any contaminating matter and does not permit of the eradication of vermin, etc. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Provincial Committees of the various provinces be instructed to press for by-laws making it a punishable offence to neglect to strip and wash walls of dwellings before new wall paper is hung.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 100.—By Eleventh District, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada:—Resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at this Forty-fourth Convention, reiterates its former demand on the Government of the Province of Quebec, respecting the issuing of licenses to moving picture machine operators, and be it further resolved, that Article 3789p, License D, 11 George V, Chapter 75, be amended so as the examination will more fully cover the work of a picture machine operator, in order that all persons engaged in this line of work shall be thoroughly skilled in the working of mechanical and electrical apparatus and devices used in or connected with the operation of moving picture machines. The examination should include a personal knowledge of electricity, carrying capacity of wires, figuring of volts, ohms, connecting of volt and amp. meters, transformers, rheostats, motors, testing for ground, burned out coils, short circuits, etc., the handling of flaming arc lamps, both A.C. and D.C. as well as the laws covering fuses, the installation, repair and care of the various picture machines, motors, generators, transverters, etc. Be it further resolved, that the Congress Executive of the Province of Quebec be instructed to use all possible means to secure the legislation necessary to give effect to this resolution.—Concurred in.

President Moore directed attention that the hour of adjournment was near at hand and there still remained about a dozen resolutions to be dealt with. By unanimous vote it was decided to continue in session until the business before the Convention was completed.

Resolution No. 101.—By Hamilton Local 205, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:—Whereas, the health hazard to the operator of paint spraying machines is of Dominion-wide importance, and whereas, the Dominion Government has made an appropriation for the scientific equipment necessary for the National Research Council for the development of industrial processes, and whereas, the health of the workers is of vital importance, and should be given precedence over industrial processes, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada petition the Dominion Government to place the investigation into the health hazards of "spray painting" to the forefront in the work of the said Council.—The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate Alfred Mathieu, Montreal, said the use of the paint spraying machine was on the increase and urged its abolition. He said the matter should be pressed before the Federal Government.

President Moore pointed out that the Dominion Council of Health and the National Research Council had this matter under investigation.

Delegate Fred Molineaux, Hamilton, pointed out that the resolution called for the matter being made the subject of study by the National Research Council. While the development of research work in connection with industrial processes was to be commended, he believed that the problems presented by the use of such machines were of great importance to the workers.

Delegate Frank McKenna, Cranbrook, said the use of the spraying machine was of special importance to railway shop workers. They were anxious that its effect on the health of the workers be pressed before the Dominion Council of Health.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 102.—By Toronto Local 233, Boot and Shoe Workers; Toronto Lodge 33, Maintenance of Way Employes; Winnipeg Fort Garry Lodg 189, Machinists; Winnipeg Lodge 122, Machinists; Transcona Lodge 484, Machinists; Toronto Local 1014, Painters and Decorators; Winnipeg Jubilee Lodge 6, Bro. Railway Carmen; Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in convention assembled, has repeatedly expressed its objection to the unrestricted use of the paint spraying machine, and whereas, the paint spraying machine is being more generally used to apply materials that are detrimental to the health and the eyesight of the operators, and whereas, there are many cases of ineffective ventilation in the spraying cabinets in the factories and workshops and an entire absence of any compulsory inspection of air pressure tanks attached to portable spraying outfits which are subject to high pressure. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada reiterate its objection to the unrestricted use of the paint spraying machines whether used on buildings or in factories, and that the incoming Executive Council and Provincial Executive Committees be instructed to continue to press for legislation prohibiting the use of paint spraying machines whether used on buildings or in factories, and that the incoming Executive Council and Provincial Executive Committees be instructed to continue to press for legislation prohibiting the use of paint spraying machinery inside and providing for the necessary protection of operators where paint spraying machinery is used on outside work.—Covered by Resolution No. 103.

Resolution No. 103.—By Montreal Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has repeatedly expressed objections to the unrestricted use of the paint spraying machine, and whereas, the paint spraying machine is being more generally used to apply materials that are detrimental to the health and eyesight of the operators, and whereas, there are many cases of ineffectual ventilation in the spraying cabinets in the factories and workshops, and an entire absence of any compulsory inspection of air pressure tanks attached to portable spraying outfits which are subject to high pressure. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada reiterates its objection to the unrestricted use of the paint spraying machine whether used on buildings or in factories, and that the incoming Executive Council and Provincial Executive Committee be instructed to continue to press for legislation that will provide the required measure

of protection to the operators of such appliances.—The committee recommended concurrence.

Delegate L. A. Beaudry, Montreal, said he was opposed to the resolution. He favored abolition of the paint spraying machine. Delegate H. B. Woodrow, Toronto, said this machine was not only injurious to the men operating it but also to others who happened to be working nearby.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 104.—By Montreal Ste. Marie Lodge No. 234, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:—Whereas, persistent efforts have been made to obtain the elimination of the use of the paint spraying machine in railway shops, through requests made direct to the employers concerned, and also through requests made by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Federal and Provincial Governments, all without success. Resolved, that this forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada instruct the incoming Executive to again urge the Federal and Provincial Governments to enact legislation making the use of the paint spraying machine illegal.—Covered by Resolution No. 103.

Resolution No. 105.—By Montreal Local 406, Musicians:—Whereas, military bands, composed of enlisted men of various regiments in Canada, are taking part and play different engagements outside of military functions or national festivals and by doing so are in competition with civilian musicians, who are citizens of this country and tax payers, and whereas, on said competitive engagements, such as exhibitions, civic or municipal concerts, race tracks, regattas, boards of trade, football, baseball, civic or fraternal societies, said military bands are using military uniforms, property of the government and bought at the expense of citizens and tax payers of this country. Be it resolved, that this convention impress on the proper authorities at Ottawa to enact a law restricting military bands only to play and perform at military engagements under the control of the Militia Department and national and patriotic functions, such as military hospitals, Daughters of the Empire, veterans, benefits for the Red Cross Society, army and navy and foreign legions and all noncompetitive engagements for charity under military control.—Referred to the Executive Council for action.

Resolution No. 106.—By Toronto Local 304, Brewery Workers:—Whereas, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has gone on record at convention after convention in favor of providing each municipality with local autonomy for the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention reaffirm their many former decisions on this question and again petition the Ontario Government to amend the Ontario Liquor Control Act by permitting the sale of beer and wine in licensed places for beverage purposes and the lowering of taxes on ale and beer in order to reduce ale and beer prices for the working people of Ontario.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 107.—By Toronto Lodge 79, Brotherhood Railway Carmen; Toronto Lodge 110, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Toronto District Labor Council:—Whereas, it has been intimated in the Public Press that at the next session of Parliament legislation may be introduced whereby the financial reorganization of the national railways of this country will be possible, and whereas, the debt accruing to this railroad is not due to the present administration but a legacy from previous administrations of the various railroads now composing the

national railroad under private ownership, and as these private owned enterprises were only nationalized because the railroads were bankrupt and as large amounts of public funds were invested as well as private interests. Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the delegates to the Trades Congress convention go on record as endorsing any such legislation as may be presented to Parliament, whereby the revaluation of the assets of the national railways can be computed and that all debts that are not part of the assets of the national railways shall be chargeable to the Dominion public debt.

The committee reported having deleted the words "with the connivance of the Governments, both Federal and Provincial" after the word "ownership" on the ninth line and recommended concurrence in this resolution as amended.

Delegate J. A. Burt, Toronto, urged serious consideration of this resolution before action was taken and suggested that the matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 108.—By Hamilton District Trades and Labor Council: Whereas, concrete evidence has been brought to the attention of the Hamilton and District Trades and Labor Council of certain members of the legal fraternity defaulting, thereby bringing untold hardship upon many people of moderate means; often wiping out the savings of a lifetime and reducing to poverty people well past the prime of life, and because of the peculiar position of trust occupied by the legal fraternity, therefore be it resolved that this Trades and Labor Congress in convention assembled instruct the incoming Provincial Executive to petition the Ontario Government to the effect that all members of the legal profession be required to carry a bond or such other legal safeguard as may be requisite to ensure the protection of the public.

The committee reported having deleted the words "of the Province of Ontario" after the word "Executive" on the ninth line and recommended concurrence in the resolution as amended.—The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 109.—By Toronto Civic Employees Federal Union No. 43:—Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Congress here assembled that it is in the best interests of the ratepayers and general public of any city or town that in future all commissions, such as harbour, hydro electric, Toronto Transportation, etc., etc., be elected by the people and paid a salary for same and that a labor representative be nominated and elected, if possible, on every board or commission.—The committee recommended non-concurrence.

Delegate R. J. Bradfield, Toronto, opposed the committee's recommendation.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 110.—By Windsor Trades and Labor Council:—Whereas, inasmuch as the workers when they have to ask for credit from the grocer, butcher, baker, etc., must pay interest while they, the workers, receive no interest on money due them for work delivered, this Trades and Labor Congress considers that employers should not get credit for more than one week's work. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention endorse and work for legislation enforcing the payment of wages weekly.—Concurred in.

Resolution No. 111.—By Montreal Terminals Lodge 190, Maintenance of Way Employees:—Be it resolved, that hospitals in the Province of Quebec be free to working class men and women and that a sum of 10 cents per week be deducted by employers from the wages of working people and placed in a trust fund to pay all bills and wages of hospital employees and thus eliminate tag days.—Non-concurrence.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted as a whole, as amended, and the committee discharged.

President Moore announced that all the business of the Convention had been transacted. He expressed appreciation, on behalf of the officers and delegates to the Convention, to the members of the Local Arrangements and Entertainment Committee, the Ontario Government and all those who had assisted in making the stay of the delegates in the city one to be remembered. He also thanked the delegates for their assistance in conducting the business of the Convention. Through their co-operation in carrying out the rules regarding the length of debate, a greater number of those attending were enabled to participate, he said. He expressed appreciation to the representatives of the Press for the manner in which they had reported the proceedings in their respective newspapers. He urged that the delegates upon returning to their respective districts acquaint their membership with the decisions reached on the various matters which had been dealt with in order that they, in turn, would understand the policies of the Congress on the same. He also urged that the fullest support be given to the work of the Congress in endeavoring to carry out these policies in order that the greatest measure of success might be secured. He then declared the Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada adjourned sine die, to meet again in the City of St. John, N.B., in 1929.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary-Treasurer.
ROD PLANT, Associate Secretary.

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FRATERNAL DELEGATES AND CONGRESS CONVENTIONS

Delegates from the American Federation of Labor.

1898 Thomas I. Kidd.	1909 Jerome Jones.	1919 Sam Griggs.
1899 James H. Sullivan.	1910 John J. Manning.	1920 W. G. Shea.
1900 W. D. Mahon.	1911 Wm. J. Tracy.	1921 John O'Hara.
1901 John R. O'Brien.	1912 John T. Smith.	1922 William E. Hulsbeck.
1902 D. D. Driscoll.	1913 Wm. J. McSorley.	1923 Walter N. Reddick.
1903 John Coleman.	1914 M. M. Donoghue.	1924 Walter W. Britton.
1904 John H. Richards.	1915 H. J. Conway.	1925 James Duncan.
1905 Frank Feeney.	1916 Harry P. Corcoran.	1926 Jas. B. Connors.
1906 Thomas A. Rickert.	1917 Emmanuel Koveleski	1927 Thos. McQuade.
1907 Robert S. Maloney.	1918 Stuart H. Hayward.	1928 J. W. Morton.
1908 Hugh Frayne.		

Delegates to American Federation of Labor.

1898 David A. Carey.	1909 F. Bancroft.	1919 J. M. Walsh.
1899 David A. Carey	1910 R. P. Pettipiece.	1920 J. A. McClelland.
1900 David A. Carey	1911 Wm. Glockling.	1921 W. F. Bush.
1901 P. M. Draper.	1912 John W. Bruce.	1922 Ernest Robinson.
1902 John H. Kennedy.	1913 Gus. Franck.	1923 J. A. Sullivan.
1903 James Simpson.	1914 R. A. Rigg.	1924 John Colbert.
1904 John A. Flett.	1915 Fred Bancroft.	1925 Donald Dear.
1905 William V. Todd.	1916 Thos. A. Stevenson.	1926 R. Lynch.
1906 Samuel L. Landers.	1917 Wm. Lodge.	1927 Alf. Farmilo.
1907 W. R. Trotter.	1918 Tom Moore.	1928 Wm. Varley.
1908 P. M. Draper.		

Delegates from the British Trades Union Congress.

1913 Will Thorne, M.P.	1920 J. E. Davidson, M.P.	1925 A. G. Walkden, J.P.
1916 J. P. Williams.	1921 Neil Maclean, M.P.	1926 Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts.
1917 J. Winstone.	1922 Wm. Carter, M.P.	
1918 J. Hancock, M.P.	1923 Frank Hodges, J.P.	1927 John Cliff.
1919 Ben Tillett, M.P.	1924 J. T. Brownlie.	1928 Chas. Duncan, J.P., M.P.

Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

1913 P. M. Draper.	1919 J. C. Watters.	1924 J. A. McClelland.
1915 Alph. Verville, M.P.	1920 E. W. A. O'Dell.	1925 James F. Marsh.
1916 James Simpson.	1921 J. T. Foster.	1926 Frank McKenna.
1917 David Rees.	1922 J. W. Bruce.	1927 G. R. Brunet.
1918 John H. Kennedy.	1923 J. W. Wilkinson.	1928 W. F. Bush.

Conventions of the Congress.

1886 Toronto, Ont.	1901 Brantford, Ont.	1915 Vancouver, B.C.
1887 Hamilton, Ont.	1902 Berlin, Ont.	1916 Toronto, Ont.
1888 London, Ont.	1903 Brockville, Ont.	1917 Ottawa, Ont.
1889 Montreal, Que.	1904 Montreal, Que.	1918 Quebec, Que.
1890 Ottawa, Ont.	1905 Toronto, Ont.	1919 Hamilton, Ont.
1891 Quebec, Que.	1906 Victoria, B.C.	1920 Windsor, Ont.
1892 Toronto, Ont.	1907 Winnipeg, Man.	1921 Winnipeg, Man.
1893 Montreal, Que.	1908 Halifax, N.S.	1922 Montreal, Que.
1894 Ottawa, Ont.	1909 Quebec, Que.	1923 Vancouver, B.C.
1895 London, Ont.	1910 Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.	1924 London, Ont.
1896 Quebec, Que.	1911 Calgary, Alta.	1925 Ottawa, Ont.
1897 Hamilton, Ont.	1912 Guelph, Ont.	1926 Montreal, Que.
1898 Winnipeg, Man.	1913 Montreal, Que.	1927 Edmonton, Alta.
1899 Montreal, Que.	1914 St. John, N.B.	1928 Toronto, Ont.
1900 Ottawa, Ont.		

Organizations Using Labels

There are now 53 labels and 10 cards issued by the following organizations which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

American Federation of Labor.	Laundry Workers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Leather Workers.
Bill Posters and Billers.	Lithographers.
Boilermakers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.
Blacksmiths.	Machinists.
Bookbinders.	Marble Workers.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Metal Polishers.
Brewery Workmen.	Metal Workers, Sheet.
Brickmakers.	Molders.
Broommakers.	Painters.
Carpenters and Joiners, Brotherhood.	Papermakers.
Carvers, Wood.	Photo-Engravers.
Cigarmakers.	Piano and Organ Workers.
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers.	Plate Printers.
Draftsmen.	Powder Workers.
Engineers, Architects and International Federation of.	Pressmen, Printing.
Electrical Workers.	Print Cutters.
Garment Workers, United	Sawsmiths.
Garment Workers, Ladies.	Slate Workers.
Glove Workers.	Stove Mounters.
Hatters.	Tailors.
Horseshoers.	Textile Workers.
Iron and Steel Workers.	Timber Workers.
Jewelry Workers.	Tobacco Workers.
Lathers.	Typographical.
	Upholsterers.
	Weavers, Wire.

Organizations Using Cards

Actors.	Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.
Barbers.	Musicians.
Clerks, Retail.	Stage Employees, Theatrical.
Engineers, Steam.	Teamsters.
Firemen, Stationary.	
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.	

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Bed Spring Makers; Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers; Nail (Horseshoe) Workers; Neckwear Cutters and Makers; Suspender Makers; Garter, Arm Band and Hose Supporter Makers.

